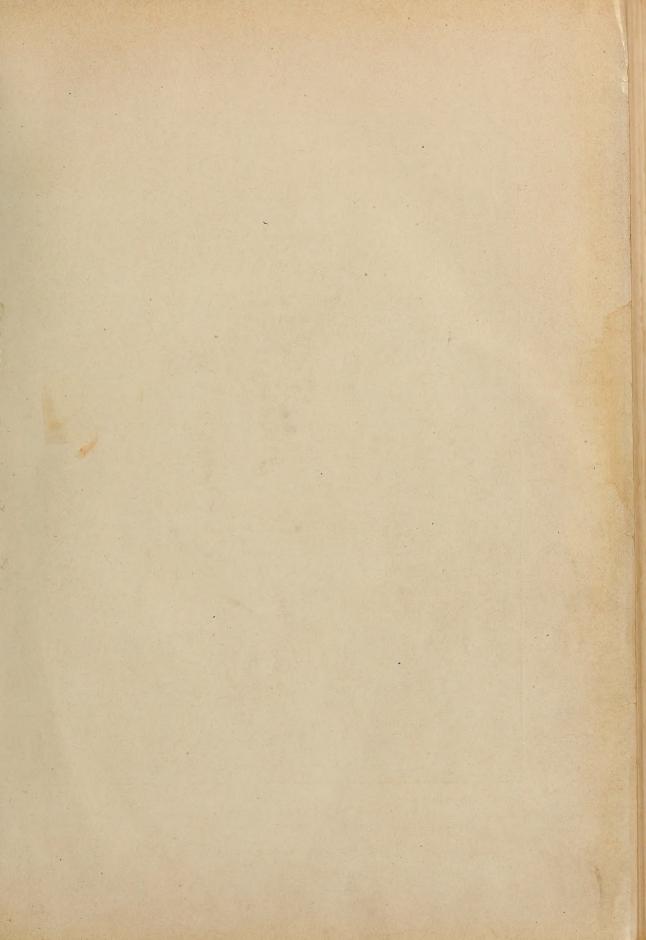


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Portrait of Rubens

Selbstbildnis Rubens' Um 1623—1624 Auf Holz, H. 0,86, B. 0,625

Portrait de l'artiste

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

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## RUBENS

### HIS LIFE AND HIS ART

RUBENS, the pride and boast of Antwerp, where he spent the greatest part of his career, was not born in that city, but in the little Westphalian town of Siegen. An unusual train of circumstances had forced his parents to retire from Antwerp to this quiet country town on the Sieg, and here in the year 1577 Rubens was born. The day of his birth was the 28th of June, and on the following day, on the feast day of the two great apostles from whom he received his two-fold name, he was baptized.

The stock whence Rubens sprang was of the simplest civilian type. His grandfather on the paternal side was an apothecary, and among his ancestors we find mechanics and small tradesmen. Rubens's father, Meester Jan Rubens, born on March 13, 1530, was the first to rise above the humble sphere wherein, till then, his family had been content to confine its interests. He had decided to take up a legal career, and to that end pursued his studies in the universities of Louvain, Padua and Rome, where in the year 1554 he received his degree of doctor juris utriusque. On returning to his native town he was early successful in winning the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and in the year 1562 was elected one of the aldermen. More than a year before he had married Maria Pypelincx, the daughter of a former tapestry weaver, a wife destined in later years to be his rescuer from a shameful imprisonment and an ignominious death. The time was one of violent outbreaks on the part of the Netherlanders, who were under Spanish rule. Religious movements, whether under a Lutheran or Calvinistic form, grew with the increasing oppression of either King Philip II, or of his representatives, Margaret of Parma and the Duke of Alba.

Jan Rubens, together with all the enlightened intellects of Antwerp, had joined the reform movement, which threatened to result in a declaration of political independence of the Spanish authorities, and when he was commanded by the Spanish Government to arraign and convict such as were suspected of Lutheran affiliations, he found himself placed in a difficult dilemma between duty and conscience. By his diplomatic tact, it may be, he managed to steer clear of extremes, but when the War of the Image-breakers of 1566 caused the Spanish Government to proceed energetically against the municipal authorities of Antwerp, Jan Rubens deemed it highly advisable to quit Antwerp, put himself beyond the jurisdiction of Alba's *Bloody Tribunal*, and seek an asylum in Cologne.

Jan Rubens had chosen Cologne because he hoped to find in that wealthy and populous city opportunities to utilize his legal talents and thus earn a livelihood for himself and those dependent on him. It would seem that he very speedily acquired a reputation as an able counselor. At least we know that a distinguished client entrusted the management of her affairs to him. This was the Princess Anna of Saxony, daughter of the Elector Moritz of Saxony, and the second wife of Prince William of Orange, called the Silent. The Princess Anna refused to live with her husband, preferring a life of luxury in Cologne rather than follow her husband on his campaigns. She seems, however, very soon to have become far more interested in the man than in the lawyer, and Jan Rubens, whose vanity was doubtless touched by the marked predilection of a princess, fell, as she herself afterwards confessed, a victim to the wiles of a practiced coquette. For the woman, who, it may be added, was even then of unsound mind, this adventure was but an episode in a dissolute career; for Jan Rubens, on the contrary, it was a fateful decree of destiny, which doomed him to drag out the remnant of his days in disgrace and poverty. When in 1570 Anna of Saxony could no longer meet the expenses of an establishment in Cologne she retired to Siegen, the property of her brotherin-law, John, Count of Nassau. Thither she summoned Jan Rubens so frequently that his visits began to excite suspicion; and as the guilty pair seem to have thrown all precautions to the winds, the Count of Nassau, eager to avenge his brother's honor, ordered the arrest of the adulterer on the occasion of another visit which the unfortunate man made to Siegen in March, 1571. Thereafter, Jan Rubens was kept in strictest confinement at first in Siegen, and later in the citadel of Castle Dillenburg. According to the laws of that period, the penalty for adultery was death, and Jan Rubens's fate would have been sealed irretrievably had not his deeply wronged wife begun a ceaseless struggle for his life and freedom.

In the whole history of feminine psychology it would be hard to find a more striking example of magnanimity than that evidenced by Maria Pypelincx in this protracted contest. She first of all not only forgave her husband "from the depths of her soul," but she sought to spare the repentant prisoner all the self-humiliations which he was only too eager to undergo. In the letters which she wrote the condemned man we can feel the beating of a heart full of tenderness and delicate consideration. "Why should I," she writes shortly after his imprisonment, "considering the many years of our friendship, cherish so deep a hatred of you that I could not forgive a slight trespass against myself, slight in comparison with the manifold trespasses for which I must needs daily beg forgiveness of my heavenly Father."

Only after two years of never-ceasing petitions and personal pleadings did the heroic wife succeed in obtaining the release of her husband from his dungeon cell. The family were compelled to retire to Siegen, and here, on April 27, 1574, a son was born who was given the name of Philip, and on the 28th of June, 1577, a second, whom destiny had decreed should lift the name of Rubens to the very heights of immortality.

Maria Pypelincx, in the meantime, never tired in her efforts to lighten the hardships of their position, and, out of consideration for the children's education, she gained permission, a year after Peter Paul's birth, for the family to reside in Cologne. It was years later, in 1583, that Jan Rubens, by a compact with the Count of Nassau, finally regained his full freedom, though even then at the sacrifice of the larger share of the security he had deposited. He resumed his legal practice, and his brave wife did her part for the family's support by taking boarders. Their father's transgression and its consequences were kept a carefully guarded secret from the children, so that, in after years, all that Peter Paul could remember of those days was that the first decade of his life was spent in Cologne.

After the death of Jan Rubens on March 1, 1587, his wife had no further excuse to stay away from her dearly loved native city. Little Peter Paul had already had his first schooling in Cologne. He must have been a precocious youngster, endowed with an unwonted faculty for assimilating learning, since he outstripped all the schoolmates of his own age.

In Antwerp Rubens attended the school of a Latin teacher named Rombaut Verdonck. To him Rubens owed his perfect knowledge of the Latin tongue, wherein, even in his latest years, he was able to express himself with the greatest facility.

With the completion of Peter Paul's school training it became necessary for Maria Pypelincx to choose some career for the youth, and accordingly she placed him as page at the court of Margaret of Ligne, the widow of Count Philip of Lalaing, who was then at Oudenaarde. "But speedily," we read in the biography written by his nephew, "court life palled upon him, and as his mind was set on the study of painting, he persuaded his mother that he should be allowed to study under the painter Adam van Noort. For four years under this teacher he laid the foundations of his art."

Adam van Noort was a painter of religious pictures, and affected the so-called "grand style," which, according to popular opinion then, was considered the very acme of Art. It would seem that his personal character left a deeper impression on his pupils than his teachings. For many a year stories were told of his tippling and the rough manner in which he treated his scholars.

It would be interesting to learn by what outward compulsion the passion for art was awakened in Rubens's soul. On this point, however, tradition has given us no hint, with the exception of a casual remark once uttered by Rubens himself in later life. During a journey through Holland in 1627, he made the acquaintance of the German painter, Joachim von Sandrart, and to him Rubens related that in his early childhood he used to copy the pictures contained in a Bible with illustrations by the Swiss, Tobias Stimmer. As this Bible appeared in 1576, Rubens's earliest artistic efforts may, perhaps, be traced back to the family residence in Cologne.

After his four years' course under Adam van Noort, Rubens decided to pursue his further studies in the studio of Otto van Veen, a Dutchman by birth, and one of the last representatives of the Italian methods in the Netherland Schools of Art. In marked contrast to van Noort, Otto van Veen was a man of distinguished bearing and fine culture. From both Rubens absorbed much that was useful to him, and was able to round out his classical education under the guidance of a scholar. As painter, Van Veen held a rather mediocre position. In Rome he had studied under the mannerist Federigo Zucchero, but had the good taste to eschew the worst peculiarities of his master.

In the second year after Rubens's entrance into Van Veen's studio he had already completed his apprenticeship. In the year 1598 he was admitted as a "free master" in St. Luke's Guild, but, instead of starting out for himself, he preferred to continue to work for two years longer as van Veen's assistant. He had made up his mind to travel. A mighty force was impelling him toward that land where the majority of his fellow-countrymen believed they had found the very perfection of their art. The craving seized him to see Italy, in order to study there the famous works of the ancient and modern artists and train his brush to follow these great prototypes. He set out on May 9, 1600, on the very next day after receiving his passport, of which a copy has come down to us. In contrast to his fellow-countrymen, however, he was to return, not as the slave to any school, but as a conqueror who had subdued the foreign influences to his own use and made them subject to his own temperament.

The first halting place was Venice, the home of the great wizards of color, of whose art he must have already seen many an example. With passionate eagerness he threw himself into the study of these great masters-Titian, Paul Veronese, and Tintoretto. To make these impressions the more lasting he copied whatever he could get access to. Rubens's stay in Venice, however, could not have lasted very long. As early as the July of 1600 a fortunate accident was the cause of his activities being directed in a fixed channel. In one of his lodging places he made the acquaintance of a young nobleman who belonged to the suite of Duke Vincenzo Gonzaga of Mantua, then on a visit to Venice. To his new acquaintance he showed some pictures and drawings he had made, and the nobleman exhibited them to his lord, who was ever an open-handed patron of art and artists and who, just at that time, was looking for a painter to make copies of certain masterpieces in his possession. The Duke took Rubens into his service immediately, and the latter had never cause to regret the step. His Serene Highness gave him a free hand in his own work, while doing everything possible to lighten his personal services. This Rubens gratefully recognized, and, in a letter written fully twenty years later to a learned friend, he eulogizes the ducal pair of Mantua, by whom he "had been treated with every sort of kindness."

The House of Gonzaga possessed art treasures of incalculable value which Rubens could enjoy and copy to his heart's content. Here he first became acquainted with the creations of the ancient masters; here, too, he gained a more intimate knowledge of Titian, Correggio, Mantegna, and many others, than would have been possible for him in Venice, while through the frescoes of Giulio Romano in the palaces of Mantua he obtained a foretaste of Michael Angelo. As a copyist he speedily acquired such skill that even experienced painters mistook his copies of Titian for the originals.

Opportunities for the exercise of his own creative powers, however, soon offered themselves to the young "*pittor fiammingo*." The Viceroy of the Spanish Netherlands, Archduke Albert of Austria, had decided to present a picture for the altar of the chapel of Saint Helena in the church of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme at Rome, which had been his titular church during the period of his cardinalate. He commissioned the agent for the Spanish Netherlands at Rome, Jean Richardot, to look for an artist capable of executing the altar piece, "which may well cost one hundred or two hundred thalers," and Richardot's choice fell on Rubens, to whom the Duke of Mantua likewise granted the necessary leave of absence. In July, 1601, just one year after his entering the Duke's service, Rubens arrived in Rome, and thus attained the goal of his deepest desires.

In January, 1602, the center piece was finished, and the Duke petitioned for an extension of his leave of absence, which was granted till April. Then the whole work was to be completed. All three compositions clearly reflect the influences he was then under: his St. Helena, in her statuesque attitude and form, that of his antique models; the "Crowning with Thorns" that of both Carracci and Caravaggio; while in the "Uplifting of the Cross" he even ventured to follow quite closely one of Tintoretto's pictures that he had seen in Venice. This "Uplifting of the Cross" was the germ whence, in after days, was to spring the central picture of the great altar piece in the Cathedral of Antwerp.

Meanwhile, in Mantua, the Duke had selected Rubens as his representative on an important errand. For political reasons it was of the greatest moment for the Duke to win the sympathies of the Spanish court, and to the accomplishment of this end he decided to send Rubens with a profusion of gifts as a present to King Philip III of Spain, to the Duke of Lerma, his prime minister, as well as to other distinguished members of the court. In March, 1603, Rubens embarked from Leghorn on his sea voyage to Spain, but after his arrival, there was a lapse of several months ere he could fulfill his commission in Valladolid, then the residence of the court. This delay was precisely what he desired, for, on the long land journey to Valladolid, many of the paintings he had taken with him had been completely ruined. Rubens set to work to repair the damage as far as possible, and himself painted two pictures as substitutes, the figures of Heraclitus and Democritus, the weeping and the laughing philosophers. Despite this hurried and therefore superficial execution, these paintings, on their presentation, greatly pleased the Duke of Lerma.

In spite of his success Rubens was in great haste to return to Italy. In fact, he declined a proposition, suggested by his duke, to make the home journey by way of France, in order to paint there some pictures for his Serene Highness' "Gallery of Beauties." He took the most direct route back to Mantua, where a weighty commission awaited him. The Duke had decided to present to the Jesuit Church in Mantua, where his mother had been laid to her last rest, a huge altar piece in three parts from Rubens's brush.<sup>1</sup> With these works, as with almost all the paintings of Rubens which belong to the Italian period, fate has dealt most unkindly. In 1797 the middle picture was cut into several pieces by a French commissioner, and only two of these have been saved. From an old description it appears that the portraits of the duke's sons and daughters and-a loss far more grievous-the figure of a ducal guardsman to which Rubens had given his own features, have all disappeared. The two side pictures at least have been spared, but are in such a sorry state of preservation that we can form only a faint notion of the composition and the grouping of the figures; the faces are quite destroyed. With all the unconcern of a youthful art student, eager to utilize his acquired knowledge, Rubens lavished the results of all his studies on these three pictures. In the portrait figures of the middle picture are traces of the energetic style and, at the same time, the scenic art of Tintoretto; in the painting of "The Baptism of Christ" Rubens drew on Michael Angelo and Raphael; the arrangement on the left is after Raphael's Loggia; the picture of the Transfiguration has its origin in Raphael's treatment of the same subject, though the individual figures clearly belong to Michael Angelo's world of giants. In the color scheme of the three paintings Paul Veronese, Tintoretto, and Caravaggio all seem to have been in his mind.

But Rubens could not satisfy his genius for long with the easy court life at Mantua, for the old compelling power drew him toward the central sun of Italian art. No later than the end of November, 1605, we find him again in Rome, where he had arranged to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The central painting was to represent the Holy Trinity being adored by the Gonzaga family, the side pieces showing the baptism and transfiguration of Christ.

meet his brother Philip, the two living together for almost a year and a half.

In the summer of 1606 Rubens was taken seriously ill with inflammation of the lungs, of which he was cured by a German physician then practicing in Rome, Dr. Johannes Faber, of Bamberg. In token of his gratitude Rubens painted a portrait of his preserver.

With the native artists Rubens had little intercourse, and still less with his fellow-countrymen then living in Rome, who, on account of their reckless conduct and drinking bouts, enjoyed none too good a reputation. With one artist alone, Adam Elsheimer, a German born in Frankfort, was he, as he himself declared in later years, on terms of intimacy. Elsheimer, who through his connection with his master, Pieter Lastman, wielded a really noteworthy influence over Rubens, was himself an eminent landscape painter. To the lofty subjects of his paintings, which he drew from the beauties of Roman scenery, he was wont to add a peculiar charm, by means of a striking handling of his lights and shadows, and this manner of treating his landscapes had, not only then, but in much later years, a powerful attraction for Rubens. Furthermore, Elsheimer was a practiced etcher, and Rubens himself testifies that he initiated him into the technical mysteries of that craft, a knowledge which later on was to serve him in such good stead, when he had his works reproduced by the engravers in his employ, and was able to do the retouching and other finer details with his own hand.

The principal reason for Rubens's reiterated requests for an extension of his leave of absence from the Duke was an order given him by the clergy of the church of Santa Maria, in Vallicella, for a large altar piece. The church possessed a wonder-working picture of the Madonna, which was unveiled only on high festival days, and Rubens's painting, which they intended for their high altar, was to represent the patron saint of the church in the act of venerating this miraculous picture. Various circumstances, among them, of course, the artist's illness, delayed the completion of his work, and, consequently, it was a severe blow to him when, in June, 1607, he received a positive command from the Duke to return to Mantua. He was to accompany his Serene Highness to San Pier d'Arena, near Genoa, where the latter had decided to spend the warm season. During their stay in Genoa, which lasted from the beginning of July to the middle of September, Rubens was not idle. He developed quite a lively taste for portrait painting, though of the many mentioned but few are now known to be in existence; he also made

drawings of the splendid Genoese palaces, with exterior and interior views, ground plans, transverse sections, and the like, with the idea of using them later on as patterns for the architecture of his native land. Whether it was at this time or earlier that Rubens painted the altar piece in Sant' Ambrogio, in Genoa, representing the Circumcision of Christ, cannot be decided with any certainty. In all likelihood it is to be referred to these last years of his stay in Italy. For here, along with the masters whose influence on Rubens has already been noted, Correggio for the first time is notably in evidence. His "Holy Night," which was then in Reggio, suggested to Rubens similar striking light effects, as well as the pose of several of the figures, and the same master's "Madonna of Saint George," which was then hanging in the church in Modena, for which it was painted, he had copied in one of the sketches that have come down to us. From the "Madonna of Saint George" he took the figure of that saint as model for his knightly Maurus, who stands a little to the left in the foreground of the altar piece intended for the church of Santa Maria in Valicella, which he finished toward the close of 1607 or the beginning of 1608.

When the picture was hung in its place above the high altar, Rubens was greatly chagrined to find that the light was so poor and the reflections so discomposing that all the pains he had taken with it were practically thrown away. Very likely his clients were also dissatisfied; at all events, the artist decided to paint another picture. Of the one painting, however, he made three, by dividing the composition into a central picture with the Madonna encircled by angels and two antependiums, each containing the figures of three saints. To avoid the reflections he used schist instead of canvas. The creative instinct was so strong within him that from the original composition he retained nothing but the figure of St. George.

In a letter to Mantua, in which Rubens speaks of having finished his task, he excuses himself for his "impertinence" in venturing, after so long an absence, to request a further extension of his leave of absence. A few days previously he had received the sad tidings that his mother, now in her sixty-second year, was lying at death's door with asthma, and hence he must hasten homeward. He begs his correspondent, the Duke's secretary, to assure Serenissimus of his readiness to serve him at all times, and, with an earnest promise to return to Mantua as soon as possible, he bids them all farewell. "Salendo a cavallo"—all ready to mount—are the closing words of this letter written in the greatest hurry. But all his haste was in vain. On the 19th of October, nine days before her son set out from Rome, the sterling woman, who had suffered and accomplished so much for her beloved ones, had closed those care-dimmed eyes forever, and Rubens could do no more than weep over her grave and, as a memorial of her noble life, dedicate to the chapel in which she lay at rest the altar piece he had brought with him.

However firmly resolved Rubens may have been to keep his promise and return to Italy, fate had decided otherwise. With every week spent in the old home came new and closer ties to hold him there. His brother Philip had also returned, and the Regents of the Netherlands, Archduke Albert and his consort Isabella, were very favorably disposed toward the young artist, whose reputation had already reached their ears. On the 23d of September, 1609, they appointed him their court painter, with a yearly salary of 1,500 guldens and decorated him with a golden chain as a badge of honor. But far stronger than their influence was that of another which soon riveted Rubens in fetters he could not break. His brother Philip had married the sister of the wife of the City Clerk of Antwerp, Meester Jan Brant, and through his familiar intercourse with this highly esteemed family Rubens came to know, and grew to love, their daughter Isabella. On October 13, 1609, he brought home his bride, and thereby to a certain extent sealed his resolution to settle in Antwerp.

His own art had absorbed so much of the Italian spirit that it was far more important for him now to obtain a clearer insight into the influences already absorbed and weld them into harmony with his own temperament, than to seek fresh ones. For the time being the new liquor was still fermenting and effervescing mightily, and several years must needs pass before "the bodily gigantesque," to which Rubens had so accustomed himself through his studies of the antique and the figures of Caravaggio and Caracci. When he had learned to note with unprejudiced eyes the naïve pleasure his colleagues took in mere color, he began little by little to form his own style, and allowed the legitimate light effects of local color to play a far greater part in his work. One factor in this change may have been his frequent coöperation in later years with Jan Breughel, to whom he was bound by ties of intimate friendship.

Rubens himself realized the exaggerations and unevenesses displayed in the work he did during the first years after his home coming, a period extending until about 1612. For whenever in after years the opportunity presented itself. he retouched any pictures

painted during that time and tried to bring them more in harmony with the maturer perception of color which he had gained in the meantime. This was notably the fact in the case of two important works which saw the light, one shortly after the other, in 1609 and 1610: the first a commission from the municipality of Antwerp, later removed to Madrid, "The Adoration of the Magi"; the other a painting in three parts of the "Uplifting of the Cross," intended for the Walpurgis Church, later hung in the Cathedral of Antwerp opposite the "Descent from the Cross." It is precisely in this picture that all the boisterousness of Rubens's youthful style is most painfully evident. But that Rubens, even then, when the mood was on him and his soul became articulate, could conjure from his palette the loveliest colors into the pure light of day, is amply proven by that glorious portrait painting of his young wife and himself, either just before or just after their marriage, as a commemoration of his youthful happiness.

Those first pictures painted by Rubens after his return, despite the defects which our critical eyes detect so easily, must have aroused the keenest interest, and, specially among the younger set of painters, have caused a veritable revolution. Order after order poured in on the young master; the pictures he painted to please his own fancy found ready purchasers, and students, eager to profit by his instructions, thronged in such numbers about the entrance to his studio, that as early as the beginning of the year 1611 he was obliged to turn away a pupil who came armed with petitions from some of his foremost friends and well-wishers.

Were we to group according to their subjects the goodly number of pictures which from 1609 to 1615 were painted by Rubens, we should find that the Biblical and the profane subjects were fairly balanced, but, so far as the latter is concerned, the subjects taken from ancient mythology far outweigh all others. The intellectual atmosphere of that day was so strongly impregnated with Greek and Roman classicism, that there was no room left for other interests. Politics appealed only to such as were professionally employed in them, while, outside of them, there were only a few chosen spirits who took special delight in watching the kaleidoscopic intrigues of diplomacy; at the same time the administrative business of the little land had to be so cautiously and gingerly handled, in order not to clash with the Spanish authorities, that even the most zealous patriots shrank from meddling with it. Only at the peril of his body and soul durst anyone busy himself with aught outside of the dead-

ening limitations of ecclesiastical authority, the learning of the ancients always excepted, and hence the pictures in which Rubens made that world a living reality found willing buyers among distinguished amateurs and art collectors. Such pictures, it is true, had been painted in great numbers by other Netherlanders from the Italian schools. But how different were those figures, with their voluptuous limbs, their beautiful bodies palpitating with passionate warmth and feeling, which Rubens exhibited, in contrast to the bloodless, lifeless shapes, full of futile mannerisms painted by his predecessors! It is quite certain that in this Rubens was gratifying the demands of the art lovers of that day, who took more pleasure in the unveiled nakedness of gods and mortals than in the mythological legends which gave excuse for them. Even from the Old Testament he preferred to select such themes as admitted of his displaying the beauty of the female form more or less undraped, as in "Lot and His Daughters," " Samson and Delilah," " Judith and Holofernes," but, oftenest of all, Susanna surprised by the old men while bathing. His various portravals of this scene must have attained a tremendous popularity, since in later years he allowed them to be engraved to meet the demand for copies.

We should, however, be utterly in the wrong were we to draw any conclusions as to Rubens's moral habits from this fondness, which he retained all his life, for the glad, sensuous atmosphere of ancient times. The "Bacchanalia" which he painted were altogether the creations of his fancy. On the contrary, he was a man of extremely abstemious habits, an early riser, who always heard mass before beginning the day's work, thereafter ordering his occupations in such wise as to turn them to the greatest profit, both intellectually and materially. His restless mind, ever on the lookout for fresh nutriment, was never content to busy itself with a single subject. Painting alone never so completely absorbed his mind that it was incapable of occupying itself with other interests at the same time.

So unceasingly occupied as he was, he naturally had no time for indulgences or dissipations of any kind. We should bear in mind, too, that Rubens and his contemporaries regarded representations which nowadays shock, or at least disturb and embarrass the spectator, with far greater ingenuousness than do the people of our day. Indeed, they had not the slightest scruples, as a painting in the Stockholm Museum testifies, about hanging up in the family living room a picture which exhibits, and that with uncompromising frankness, a subject so unquestionably objectionable as the drunken Lot and his daughters. Anything to be found in the Bible was a legitimate subject for the painter's brush, nor did it even require the approbation of the ecclesiastical authorities, who were also the censors of public morals.

But it was not merely on account of his mythological and other subjects of that nature that Rubens was so cherished by his highborn admirers. No less successful were his hunting pieces, and it was precisely with such subjects that he could give freest rein to that passion for the dramatic which gave such peculiar verve to his artistic temperament. He himself assures us that he painted the lions, tigers, and leopards from life, and a goodly array of sketches shows how eagerly he pursued his nature studies, how closely he observed these animals in every pose, movement, and situation. By the splendid dash and energy which sweeps hurricanelike through these pictures, Rubens achieved an unusual renown. For he had made this his own personal domain, wherein he had not his peer in Antwerp, not even the specialist in animal and hunting scenes, Franz Snyders, whom Rubens himself in his letters praises as an admirable painter of dead animals. To paint living animals, as Rubens so delighted in depicting them, was beyond Snyders's powers.

The first of these hunting scenes—the famous lion hunt in the Munich Pinakothek—went to a German prince, the Count Palatine Wolfgang Wilhelm of Zweibrücken-Neuburg, who was also the first foreign prince to entrust Rubens with an important commission of altar pieces and devotional pictures. Undoubtedly it was also by his order that Rubens painted his first version of "The Last Judgment," the composition of which had engaged his mind during his stay in Italy, when he was under the immediate influence of Michael Angelo.

The number of faces which the artist in his studies for this subject was untiring in collecting grew so great that he could not crowd them all into one, or even two representations of "The Last Judgment." On the one side were the condemned in the act of being hurled down into hell, while on the other was the ascent of the blessed toward the welcoming rays of heaven. This conjunction of such opposing motives could only be treated after the most summary fashion on a single canvas or board. A kindred subject is the fall of the rebellious angels, whom the Archangel Michael with his fiery sword drives from heaven's suncrowned heights down into the blackness of hell. The more tangled and intricate the knots of fallen combatants, the more did Rubens delight in the opportunity of displaying his cunning; he felt himself so much the more in his element, and the larger the space he was called upon to master and people with his own creations, the better pleased was he. Consequently we feel that he is fully justified in writing as proudly as he does, in a letter dated September 13, 1621, to the agent of King James of England, from whom he hoped to receive a commission for a huge decorative work: "I confess that, owing to a certain natural bent, I am better fitted to do works on a very large scale than I am little curiosities. Every man according to his gifts. My talents are of such an order that no undertaking, no matter how vast its size and diversity of its subjects, has ever yet daunted my courage."

Very early in his career he had learned how to conduct the business management of his studio, so that, with the help of his pupils, he would not be embarrassed by any commission, no matter how large. As soon as the picture on his easel was finished, he usually had one of his scholars make a copy of it, which afterwards he went over, "retouching" it more or less strongly, in order to give it the stamp of his own handiwork. That is how it is we find two or more copies of so many pictures signed with Rubens's name, often causing bitter disputes as to which is the original.

It is not difficult to distinguish the works which were entirely the products of his own hand, and those which were produced in his studio with his material assistance, from those to which he had done little or nothing, but which must still be regarded as the offspring of his brain, since they are of his composition. In view of the enormous profusion of pictures bearing Rubens's name—they have been estimated at over three thousand—we have confined ourselves to the first-named category, which actually represents Rubens's own life work as painter, while from the second category we have selected only such as treat of subjects which in the first named are not handled at all, or at least only under another form.

The more distant the locality for which a commission was destined, the greater the part taken by his pupils in executing it, always provided that the contract did not call for his individual work, as was often the case. Rubens knew his *clientèle* thoroughly, and where he felt assured that he had not to deal with connoisseurs, or where again there was no question of payment, he sent the work of his scholars to foreign purchasers, without the least fear of damaging his reputation. To anyone well informed he frankly avowed the truth when it was demanded of him. Thus in the case of Sir Dudley Carton, who had in his possession a collection of

ancient marble sculptures which Rubens was anxious to obtain by exchanging for it certain pictures from his own brush. To this end he forwarded to the English art lover, then ambassador to The Hague, a description of the pictures he had for sale just at that time (1618), with a detailed account as to which were original works and which were not entirely of his own workmanship. In the very first instance he mentions: "A Prometheus bound on Mount Caucasus, with an eagle tearing out his vitals. Original, painted by my own hand, the eagle done by Snyders." This is the picture now in the Oldenburg Gallery, a memorial to the coöperation of the two artists certified to by Rubens himself. The sixth work is described as "A Last Judgment." "Begun by one of my pupils, after a picture of far greater dimensions which I painted for His Highness, the Prince of Neuburg, who paid me 3,500 gulden for it. As this work, however, is not as yet finished, I will retouch it thoroughly with my own hand, and thus it can rightfully be regarded as an original." How Rubens's pupils worked, and how he directed and watched over them, we know from the account given us by the Danish physician already mentioned. According to his narration Rubens ordered one of his servants to conduct him and his companion "through all parts of his magnificent palace and show us his antiquities, as well as the Greek and Roman statues, whereof he possessed a great store. There, too, we saw a great hall, which had no windows but was lighted by an opening in the roof. Here many young painters were sitting, all working on various pieces which had been sketched out for them in chalk by Meester Rubens, and whereon here and there he had left a dash of coloring; these pictures they must finish entirely in colors, until Rubens came to complete the whole, by adding the finishing touches in coloring and drawing." According to this, Rubens himself always did the final working over. But, even so, the mere going over it on his part would not be sufficient to conceal effectually the mediocre performance of one of his less talented scholars. Highly gifted natures and zealous workers at the same time were rarely to be found among his students. As a matter of fact, he never had but one scholar and fellowworker who answered those requirements-Anton van Dyck.

On the 7th of September, 1611, the Antwerp Guild of Archers, an organization then in a most flourishing state, at the suggestion of their president, the Burgomaster Nikolaus Rockox, one of Rubens's intimate friends, commissioned the artist to paint a picture for the altar of their patron, St. Christopher, in the Cathedral of Antwerp, to represent scenes taken from the legends concerning that holy man. A short time previously Rubens had become one of their neighbors. for on January 4, 1611, he had bought a large estate on the Wapper. as it was then called, with a garden bordering on that belonging to the Archers. On this property, in the course of the year, he ordered the erection of new and more magnificent additions to be built upon the manor house he had bought with it, until gradually it took on the appearance of a palace. He who entertained princes under his roof was not minded to show himself inferior to visitors of any rank in the sumptuousness of his daily surroundings, and his princely income warranted his indulgence in such luxuries. For the preservation and worthy exhibition of his ancient sculptures he had a special pavilion built in his garden, which figures in many of the pictures, wherein he affords us glimpses into his home life. It is still standing, though Rubens's own residence has suffered many changes in the course of centuries.

About 1612, shortly after the completion of the "Descent from the Cross," which remains as a landmark in Rubens's artistic development, his style had become so self-assured, his manner of expressing himself in painting so luminous and so distinctively personal, that we may regard the real "Rubens's style" as at last fully in evidence in the same form which it continued to exhibit for a dozen years thereafter. If one desires to recognize Rubens's artistic handwriting at this period, he must study the paintings which, being signed with his own name as well as with the date, are recognized as being the work of his own hand: "Jupiter and Callisto," painted in 1613, now in the Kassel Gallery; "The Flight into Egypt," painted in 1614, now in the same gallery; "The Shiver-ing Venus," painted in 1614, now in Antwerp; a "Susanna in the Bath," painted in 1614, now in Stockholm; and "The Mourners over Christ," painted in 1614, now in Vienna. To these we may add the altar piece in the chapel of St. Thomas, with the portraits of Nikolaus Rockox and his wife, which, though not signed by him, is to all intents and purposes the work of his own hand.

After 1614, there came a time when Rubens no longer had leisure to carry out, with his own brush, any such pictures as required more than ordinary care and patience. More and more his studio assumed the appearance of a workshop for the wholesale production of art works, a spectacle never before witnessed in the history of the Art of the Netherlands. About the year 1615 a fortunate circumstance supplied him with an extraordinarily gifted assistant

in the person of the youthful Van Dyck, by whom the quick workings of the master's brain were as quickly given color and form. Indeed, Rubens was only too often compelled to curb the youth's impetuous temperament, which spurred him on to outdo his master: the latter seeking to guide him into those quieter paths which he himself had found in the maturer artistic wisdom, gained after long protracted struggles. Van Dyck, however, was of really inestimable help to him, one to whom he could with entire confidence entrust all such work in which he was heartily interested. Certain peculiarities plainly indicate that the famous "Lion Hunt" in Munich was one of the first pictures on which Van Dyck collaborated with him; next in importance comes the "Achilles among the Daughters of Lycomedes," in Madrid; but especially the cycle of pictures which relates the history of the Roman Consul, Decius Mus. Although Van Dyck, as early as 1618, had been admitted as a "free master" into St. Luke's Guild, he nevertheless continued his work as assistant in Rubens's studio, for several years, in all likelihood until the middle of the year 1621, though no longer, however, as an unknown helper. When the newly erected Jesuit's Church in Antwerp required an extensive decorative scheme of paintings, and the clergy with their usual far-seeing prudence came to sign a contract with Rubens for the work, it was distinctly stipulated that "Van Dyck, together with certain other of his pupils," should work out the paintings on a large scale from sketches made by their master. The order was for a work immense both as to its size and contents. Besides two large pictures for the choir, there were thirty-nine others to be arranged for the ceilings over both naves and for the choir loft, the matter to be treated being furnished with great particularity by the fathers of the Society of Jesus. This rare example of a uniform scheme of decoration for a church, done under the direction of a single artist, is unfortunately lost to us. On the 18th of June, 1718, the Church of the Jesuits was struck by lightning and destroyed, the two altar pieces, together with two other pictures painted by Rubens in later years, were alone rescued from the flames. Many architectural painters, however, have left us pictures of the interior of the church, and from these one can obtain an idea of the arrangement of the ceiling paintings, as well as of the splendid effect of the whole. They are likewise supported by his original sketches, whereof a goodly part have been preserved.

A second decorative work of still greater dimensions whereon Rubens expended incomparably more labor and display of intellectual and technical ability has, on the contrary, come down to us intact, although the first magnificence of its coloring apparently has been lessened somewhat owing to repeated cleanings. This is the series of pictures taken from the history of Maria de' Medici, wherewith the Queen Dowager of France, after her reconciliation with her son Louis XIII, commissioned Rubens to embellish a gallery in her newly built Palace of Luxembourg. The artist's fame had long before this spread throughout France, so that it is not at all surprising that the Queen should have called him to Paris in the beginning of the year 1622, in order to discuss with him the details of the pictures. They soon came to a perfect understanding, and so speedily did Rubens deliver the work, which included twenty-two paintings almost all of colossal dimensions, together with several portraits, that the Queen was able to dedicate the gallery in the May of 1625, on the occasion of the nuptials of Princess Henrietta of France and Charles I of England. As was his wont, Rubens had his scholars fill out this tremendous work from his own sketches. Among his assistants at that time Justus van Egmont being the most prominent. He nevertheless went over every one of the paintings with his own brush, first in Antwerp and for the second time in Paris, whither he betook himself in February, 1625, to supervise the setting up of the paintings in the places allotted them.

Rubens had the satisfaction of hearing his work lauded to the skies by the distinguished company gathered for this function, among whom the king himself was not the least enthusiastic. In this work, which to us seems so exceedingly fantastic with its strange confusion of mythology and history, of symbolic and allegorical beings side by side with living personages of that period, the artist had done fullest homage to the taste of his contemporaries, whose classical training caused them to take special delight in the allusions contained in the painted allegories. When we look at these pictures with perfectly unprejudiced eyes, and regard the exuberant allegorical accessories from the viewpoint of Rubens's contemporaries, our first feeling of cool reserve must give place to sheer amazement at the display of such a wealth of imagination and at the powers lavished upon subjects which, strictly speaking, were unworthy of his genius. Where the allegorical motives are relegated to the background and the representation is confined to historical events, Rubens actually gives evidence of a simple realism, which convinces us that he had the stuff in him for the making of a historical painter in the modern sense.

This second visit to Paris was destined to exercise a weighty influence on Rubens's career, though in a far different direction. For several years he had cherished another ambition along with his artistic plans, and to the satisfying of it had devoted much of his time. The royal ruler of his native land, Archduchess Isabella, who with the years had grown to hold him in ever higher esteem, had conceived the idea of entrusting an important diplomatic mission to this charming personage, so well versed in worldly affairs. With a keen appreciation of the financial status of the Spanish Netherlands, which required many years more to recover completely from the wounds received in the civil wars, Isabella endeavored, on her own instance, to induce the States-General of Holland to entertain a proposal for the prolonging of the twelve years' truce of 1609. To this end she made use of the court painter as her negotiator, since she deemed that the sending of such a neutral personage would be least likely to excite the suspicions of the other diplomats then stationed in The Hague. Rubens, however, was able to acccomplish nothing. In Paris Rubens made the acquaintance of the diplomatic agent and confidant of the Duke of Buckingham, Balthasar Gerbier, who was also a painter, and by him was presented to his lord, the all-powerful minister of James I and Charles I, who was then visiting Paris for the purpose of being present at the latter's wedding. Rubens painted his portrait, and thereby established relations which soon grew so close that the Duke of Buckingham, and with him his royal master, honored the painter-diplomat with their entire confidence, and two years later, when both sides had become weary of warfare, entrusted him with the opening of new negotiations.

Rubens returned home to resume his former activities, although, as is amply proven by his brisk correspondence with learned friends, nothing could make him forget his political interests. In the year following, in the beginning of summer, he met with a grievous loss. His wife, Isabella, died of a lingering disease. Rubens was fearfully shaken by this blow. His grief bursts forth even in a letter to a Parisian friend, to whom, as a stranger to his household, he certainly would not have opened his whole heart. "I have lost," he writes in answer to a letter of condolence, "the best of wives, a wife whom one might rightfully love, nay, must needs love, since she had not one of the faults common to her sex; without a trace of peevishness or feminine incapacity, but good and upright through and through, and while beloved for her virtues in life, after her death is universally mourned by all. . . . Hard indeed will it be for me ever to recover from my sorrow for the lost one, or from those memories of one whom I shall cherish and reverence as long as I live." It is a very touching surmise, that Rubens soon after her death painted the portrait of her two sons—the dearest legacy she could have left him—as a means of lightening his woe, by conjuring up her likeness in that of her children.

An opportunity to take his thoughts away from those localities where everything reminded him of his lost love was soon given to the artist. His diplomatic services for the bringing about of peace between England and Spain were required sooner than he probably had hoped for. Charles I, who shortly after ascending the throne, had reopened hostilities with Spain, had, during the two years of 1625 and 1626, been so seldom favored by the fortunes of war, that it seemed to him expedient to make a first attempt to ascertain Spain's dispositions toward a treaty of peace by means of the good offices of the Archduchess Isabella. Rubens, the Viceregent's confidential adviser, was regarded by the Duke of Buckingham as the most acceptable go-between in this matter, and he dispatched his diplomatic agent, the painter Balthasar Gerbier, to meet his colleague in Brussels. Thanks to the responsive eagerness of the Archduchess, the negotiations progressed so rapidly that Isabella was soon enabled to propose certain definite terms to King Philip IV of Spain, with the proviso that the details be discussed and adjusted through the mediation of her court painter. Philip, however, was highly offended on learning of the status of the painter-diplomat, which could in no wise be made to harmonize with Spanish ideas of court etiquette. In July, 1628, Rubens was summoned to Madrid, with orders to bring with him all the preliminary transactions up to date, in order to lay them before the King. In doing this he found an opportunity to arouse so high an appreciation of his own character that the King's former antipathy turned to esteem and good will. It is undoubtedly true that the genius of the painter proved a powerful support to the diplomat, but it is evident from the testimony of many witnesses that there was a charm about Rubens's personality which it was not easy for anyone who came in contact with him to resist. The painter, too, found as much occupation as the diplomatic mediator, since the King, the Queen, and other members of the royal family sat to him for their portraits. The ties then formed lasted until Rubens's death. The king's fondness for munificent display, which led him to order the embellishment of entire halls and even

of entire palaces with series of pictures, Rubens was better able to satisfy, owing to his well-managed studio at home, than was His Majesty's own court painter, Velasquez, whose time was too much taken up with the burdensome duties of his position at court to permit of his carrying out any extensive scheme of decoration.

From this second visit to Madrid Rubens obtained great advantage in the development of his own art. He had far more leisure than was the case twenty-five years earlier to enjoy the royal art treasures; and now especially Titian, who nowhere else was represented with such incomparable glory as in the royal collection, appeared to him in an entirely different light. Now, indeed, he realized for the first time how closely akin this master was to his own matured genius and the man of fifty eagerly embraced every opportunity of copying Titian's pictures. Of leisure, indeed, he had plenty, since the political negotiations dragged on so slowly that it was only toward the end of April, 1629, that he received his orders to proceed to London without delay, to continue there the negotiations. He no longer journeyed, however, as plain "Sieur Rubens," but as secretary to the Privy Council of the Netherlands, to which position he was appointed by King Philip, who at the same time elevated him to the nobility.

In London Rubens found the ground already made smooth for him. The Duke of Buckingham was as enthusiastic an art lover as his royal master, who was all the more pleased to welcome Rubens, since he had great plans for adorning the newly built Whitehall Palace with paintings, for which he afterwards gave Rubens the commission. With men so similar in many of their tastes, the negotiations progressed rapidly. Within a little over a month both sides had come to an agreement and official ambassadors were appointed for the signing of a definitive treaty of peace. As the Spanish ambassador, however, arrived in London only in January, 1630, Rubens was forced to remain there until March, in order thoroughly to acquit himself of his diplomatic business. At his farewell audience King Charles I, giving him the accolade, bade him arise from his knees as his true knight, presented him with the sword which he had used for the ceremony, a diamond ring which he himself had worn, a buckle for his hat, and a golden chain, in token of his gracious favor.

As in the spring of 1630, "Sir Peter Paul Rubens, Knight," the privy secretary of the King of Spain, returned to his quiet house in

Antwerp from the ever-changing life in the brilliant courts of royalty and from the stirring activity of diplomatic affairs, the sense of his lonesomeness must have been doubly hard to bear. The deep wounds which the death of Isabella inflicted had begun gradually to heal, and the man, now grown weary, feeling too the need of rest and fostering care, as his gouty afflictions grew daily more troublesome, began to look about for another partner in life. Again it was his good fortune to win favor in the eyes of a maiden just blossoming into womanhood, to whom, as to many another young girl, the middle-aged artist, with all his laurels freshly won from the great world, with his position and his wealth, appeared a most attractive personage. This was Helene Fourment, born in 1614, the youngest daughter of his highly respected and wealthy fellowcitizen, Daniel Fourment, with whose large family Rubens had been on intimate terms during the lifetime of his first wife, Isabella. They were, in fact, related, a son of the house having married one of Isabella's sisters. Of Daniel Fourment's seven daughters, who all seem to have been distinguished for their beauty, Rubens had already painted the portraits of three before he himself came into still more intimate connection with their family. Oftenest, however, he had painted Susanna Fourment, the wife of Arnold Lunden, for his heirs found no less than seven pictures among his effects, one of them having become world-famous under the misnomer of the "Chapeau de Paille," from a felt hat on the lady in the portrait. In beauty, however, they were all surpassed by their youngest sister, Helene, of whom Rubens's nephew declares in his life of the master, that "by the beauty of her form she would have outshone Helen, even in the judgment of Paris himself."

Their wedding took place on December 6, 1630, and for nearly a full decade Rubens revealed in the newly-found happiness which sprang from this alliance of middle age with youth, and which even seemed to infuse youthful blood into his own veins. For at this time Rubens's art took a new flight, to which we may accredit a noble array of his most glorious creations, which have not their equal in the earlier periods of his activity. The impressions he had received during his late journeyings now began to bear fruit; above all his renewed and deeper study of Titian, from whom he had caught the secret of those yellowish light effects, the wealth of coloring made harmonious by that golden warmth of tone, the dazzling fusion of colors in the modeling of the nude—all without sacrificing his own hardily acquired style. Now, indeed, the so-called "Rubens style" had developed its most luscious graces, displaying a bouquet of color which no longer recalls the sober local coloring of Saint-Breughel, but which, in the rising and falling waves of floods of light reflects every color in the spectrum, without permitting any special one to stand forth too prominently. And always in the very center of this enchanted garden, with its intoxicating revel of colors, stands Helene Fourment, like a spring of eternal youth. In the splendor of silken robes and of the jewels wherewith he was never tired of bedecking her youth and beauty, he painted her time and again every year of their married life, alone or with her children, of whom she bore him five. In almost every one of her children, of whom she bore him five. In almost every one of the numerous mythological paintings, which saw the light from 1631 to 1640, she takes the foremost place as Venus, as Diana, as one of the first Bacchantes, singing and dancing, while, in like manner, we recognize her features in all the female saints painted by Rubens during this period. He was fondest of portraying her as St. Mary Magdalene, since among the women of the New Testament she is the only one whom the legends extol for her youth and beauty. Once, just before his death, he portrayed her as St. Cecilia, the patron saint of music.

Just before his death, he portrayed her as off. Ceefina, the parton saint of music. Now that Rubens had found new happiness in his second marriage, he felt a great yearning for a quiet life, which, in the city, where his house and studio were seldom free from visitors, he could never realize. He longed for the stillness of country life, and as he was accustomed everywhere to order his manner of living on a grand scale, he purchased, on May 12, 1635, the manorial estate of Steen, which lies between Mechlin and Vilvorde, paying for it 93, ooo gulden, a sum equivalent to about \$125,000. Beside the farmlands, which were worked by tenants, there were bits of woodland, little lakes, and above all a mediæval castle, which, at a cost of 7,000 guldens, Rubens made habitable. Here he found that landscape he loved to depict in the later years of his artistic career. One of the loveliest of these landscapes shows Rubens himself with his young wife before the castle tower taking an evening stroll at sunset, while in the foreground a peasant's family is returning from their work in the fields and a hunter with his dog is stealing upon his game. Sometimes, too, Rubens let his mind go back to the days of old. He would fain reconstruct them, showing how his castle was once girt about with walls and a moat with its overhanging drawbridge, how the walls were pierced with loopholes, and, since the picture is supposed to represent the castle as it was in mediæval

times, he portrays a knightly tournament being fought beneath its walls.

It is worthy of note that Rubens painted these landscapes solely for his own artistic pleasure, without any thought of pecuniary profit, for most of them were found among his effects after his death. The majority are really but brilliant improvisations, in which it is easy to discern the painter endeavoring to arrest some fleeting impression of nature. As a painter, Rubens probably never proved himself a greater genius than in these landscapes and in certain pictures of the same period founded on mythological and contemporaneous subjects, wherein the landscape plays the foremost part. The engravers trained in his school, who, owing to the immense successes obtained by their former copies of Rubens's works were always clamoring for new material, were the only workers to whom these productions of the last five years of Rubens's life were entrusted for reproduction.

Nevertheless, Rubens was of a far too dramatic temperament to content himself exclusively with charms of the idyllic in landscape painting. The story of Philemon and Baucis gave him an opportunity to portray nature in the fiercest uproar of the elements, when, at the behest of the enraged Jupiter, the floodgates of heaven were opened and vast torrents of water, amid lightning and hurricanes, fell upon the inhospitable land, doomed to destruction. Never before had any painter succeeded in depicting so frightful a catastrophe of nature with such dramatic power. Again he gives us a glimpse into the fearsome gloom of a primeval forest with its giant trees, through which the huntsmen are hard on the track of a Calcydonian bear.

There are still two great undertakings which belong to the last decade of Rubens's life. The Archduchess Isabella, his noble patroness, died on December 1, 1633, after having in the previous year experienced the pleasure of witnessing the completion of the last work she was to order from her court painter, one that displays all his ripest powers and enthusiasm; this was an altar piece for the chapel of St. Idolfonso, which she wished to place there as a pious memorial both to her deceased husband as well as to herself. It is \* the loveliest of all Rubens's creations painted in this last period of his activity, or, indeed, of any other epoch in his life, and one on which he had lavished all the wealth he had borrowed from Titian's palette. Over and above the magical coloring we find in the central picture a tenderness and depth of feeling which make the miracu-

lous happenings seem altogether natural and credible, humanly speaking. As Isabella's successor in the viceregency of the Netherlands, the King of Spain had appointed his only brother, the Infante Ferdinand, cardinal-archbishop of Toledo. But the state of hostilities in Germany delayed the arrival of the new viceroy for wellnigh a year. For the city of Antwerp, with its commerce so grievously disturbed by these events, it was of the highest importance to win the favor of the Infante, and accordingly, when he sent notice in November, 1634, that he would make his ceremonious entry into the town, the municipal authorities decided to make it appear as much as possible like a victor's progress within their walls. Along the entire route which the viceroy was to take, triumphal arches were to be erected, while, for their decoration with paintings and statues, every artist in Antwerp was called upon to do his share. The whole scheme, however, was under the direction of Rubens, who drew the sketches for it all or at least, for by far the greatest part. Here again he could give free rein to his inexhaustible fancy. He could display his wide knowledge of mythology and allegory, and his talents for pompous exhibitions, to suit the taste of that day. Two of the larger pieces he painted with his own brush, others he worked over, while the whole he carefully supervised-an immense piece of work, which it is only to be regretted should have been lavished on a merely transitory parade. In Antwerp, indeed, it was many a long day before they tired of dilating on the unexampled splendors of this official entry. Both the artistic and financial execution were so highly applauded, however, that it was decided to have a memorial made of them in the form of engravings. These copper plates, Rubens's sketches, and a few of the large paintings which adorned the triumphal arches, caused the memory of this event to be cherished for many a long year in the history of Art.

Rubens's second great undertaking was a commission from Philip IV of Spain, who had not forgotten his favorite. It was an order for the decoration of his hunting castle, Torre de la Parada, three miles distant from Madrid, with a series of pictures, the subjects to be taken from the Metamorphoses of Ovid. Rubens received the order through the hands of the Cardinal Infante in the year 1636, and as early as March 11, 1638, he shipped 112 paintings, some of them, it is true, destined for the Castle Buen Retiro. This enormous work, of course, could only be accomplished with the help of his scholars and a sistants among whom Theodor van Thulden, Cornelius de Vos, Jan van Dyck, Jakob Peter Gouwi, and Thomas Willeborts are worthy of special mention. Nevertheless, Rubens himself had drawn the sketches for all of them, partly, it is true, from earlier compositions. He went over the principal pictures carefully, too, as is plainly discernible, despite the sad state of the fragments that have come down to us. What remains of them is now on view in the Prado Museum in Madrid. Almost every picture bears traces of the destructive elements to which they were exposed. Regarded as a whole this series of pictures must have been brilliantly effective, despite the collaboration of many hands and its evidently hasty execution.

King Philip was so delighted with the paintings that, to complete the decoration, he ordered eighteen more pictures from Rubens, and, in addition, commissioned Snyders to fill in certain empty spaces with hunting scenes. Of the first installment Rubens still owed one picture-the "Judgment of Paris"-since he was anxious to make it his own handiwork. As the Archduke Ferdinand wrote his royal brother, on June 30, 1638, Rubens had been so grievously troubled with gout that he had not been able to complete the painting, and, as the attacks continued, it was not until February 27, 1639, that Ferdinand could announce the forwarding of the work. "As all the painters say," he writes in this letter, "it is undoubtedly Rubens's best work. I can note but one fault in it, although in this I have found no one to agree with me, and that is the exceeding nudity of the three goddesses. The master replied to my criticism that this was precisely wherein one could judge of the excellence of a painting. The Venus standing in the center is a very truthful portrait of the painter's wife, the loveliest of all the ladies in Antwerp." As a matter of fact, Rubens showed in this picture that he was still at the zenith of his powers, which had been in no wise weakened by his sufferings. The figures are all from his own brush, the landscape he left for one of his pupils to fill in, although he went over it so thoroughly that the whole effect is that of a work from one master hand, and worthy of all the praise given it by the Cardinal Infante.

Rubens seems to have borne his terrible torments with philosophic composure. This we can gather from the merry, and at times humorous, tone that peeps out from several of the letters written during the last weeks of his life. With the warmest sympathy he rejoices in a great event in the family of one of his pupils, Lukas Faidherte, who had just been married. This letter, the last of his that has come down to us, is dated May 6, 1640. So little

idea was there in anybody's mind of his death being so near that he announces his wife's speedy departure for Castle Steen. As yet he himself could not think of leaving town, as the completion of the larger pictures for King Philip, who was continually urging greater haste, kept him confined to his Antwerp studio. Again and again the Cardinal Infante had to allay his brother's impatience. Gradually Rubens's condition grew so much worse that the gout affected both his hands. As long as he was able to use his right hand he had managed to get along by leaving the larger pictures to be filled in by his pupils, while he himself did the paintings of smaller size. Toward the end of the month of May, the first foreshadowings of his speedy decease seem to have come upon him in so unmistakable a manner that Rubens decided on May 27th to make still another and more comprehensive will, which should render the earlier ones null and void. Three days later he succumbed to the foe, who for the last weeks of his life had kept him fettered to his couch. On the same evening his body was laid temporarily in the vaults of the Fourment family in St. James's church, and on the third day thereafter the funeral rites were celebrated with such great pomp as, according to the ideas of that day, were befitting a personage of his wealth and high station.

Rubens's artistic development presents us with the spectacle of a continuous onward and upward movement. No sooner has he surmounted one height than new ones open on his vision, toward which he strides with robust steps. He was ever a learner, who gratefully rejoiced in any addition to his powers, and hence to the last he was able to give his works the stamp of an imperishable vigor. Old age and suffering left no traces on his art. Although he had trained so many pupils, his school—whereby is meant all that his scholars had absorbed of his peculiar manner—did not long outlast him. With his death they lost their mainstay; it was only his fiery spirit that had spurred them on to accomplish tasks which were really were far beyond their abilities.

The good fortune which had accompanied Rubens all through life did not desert him after death. There has never been a time when he was despised or even forgotten. True, now and then the material valuation of his works has fluctuated according to the judgment of modern art lovers who have an influence on the art market, but the power of his genius has always risen above these artificial agitations. For he is one of the great ones of earth to whom it is given, by the incomparable play of his fancy and the majesty of his imagination, to guide us "from heaven through this world down to hell"; he it is who gives us glimpses into the lowest depths, as well as of the most brilliant heights; one of those mighty men who, by the light of their genius, have illumined the pathway of mankind.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

H. = HeightB. = Width

,

AUF HOLZ=on wood AUF LEINWAND=on canvas AUF Schiefer=on slate

The figures giving the sizes of the paintings stand for metres



\* Wien, Hofmuseum

The Annunciation

Mariä Verkündigung Vor 1600 Auf Leinwand, H. 2,24, B. 2,00 L'annonciation

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

## Mit Genehmigung von Charles Sedelmeyer, Paris

Le mariage mystique de Ste-Cathérine

Auf Leinwand, H. 0,78, B. 1,14

Die mystische Vermählung der heiligen Katharina The mystic Marriage of St. Catherine Um 1601–1604 Le

\*Philadelphia, Rodman Wanemaker





Die heilige Helena mit dem Kreuze Christi St. Helena with the Cross of Christ 1602 Ste-Hélène avec la croix du Christ

Nach einer Aufnahme von Motti, Grasse

Nach einer Aufnahme von Motti, Grasse

\* Grasse, Kapelle des Hospitals Die Kreuzesaufrichtung The Raising of the Cross 1602 L'érection de la croix



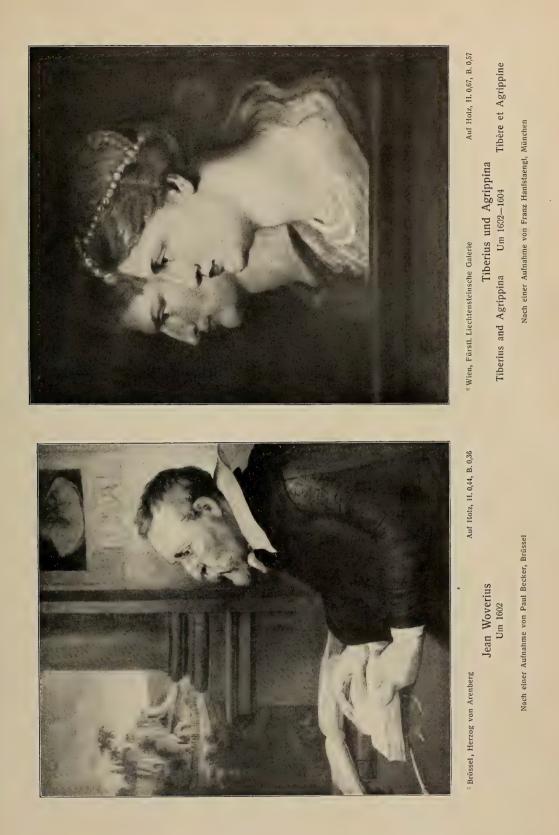
Nach einer Aufnahme von Motti, Grasse

Die Dornenkrönung Christ crowned with Thorns 1602 Le couronnement d'épines

Auf Holz, H. 2,24, B. 1,80

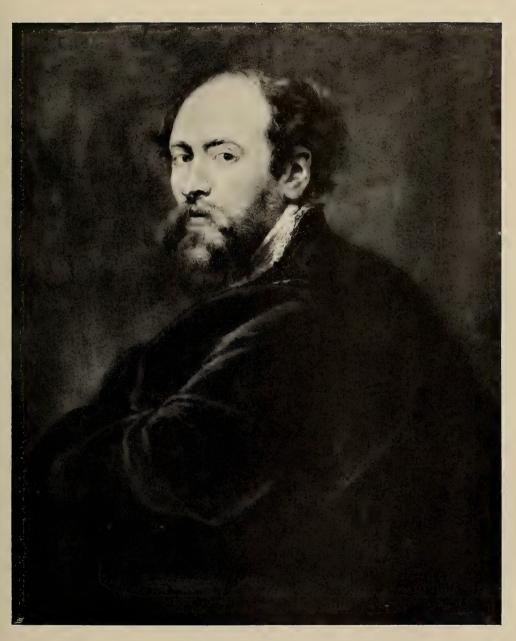
\* Grasse, Kapelle des Hospitals







\* Florenz, Galerie Pitti Auf Holz, H. 1,67, B. 1,43 Justus Lipsius und seine Schüler Justus Lipsius and his Disciples 1602 Juste Lipse et ses élèves



\* Florenz, Uffizien Portrait of Rubens

Um 1602

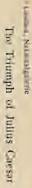
Selbstbildnis Portrait de l'artiste

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Nucl elses Autochore von Franz Hardstierigt, Mängber-

Der Tritimph Julius Casars Um 1002-1004

Ast teinson, it um, it tes

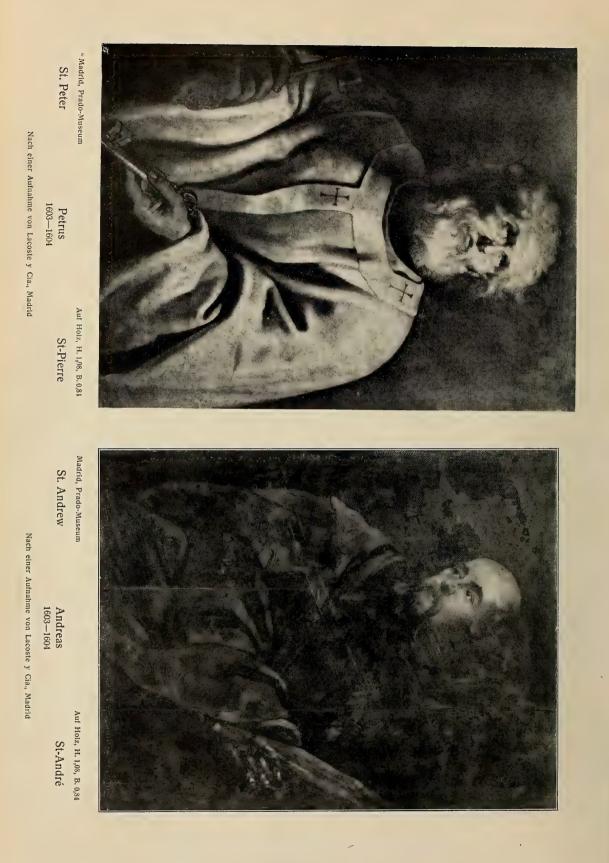






\*Wien, Palais Dietrichstein (Graf Clam Gallas) Portrait of a Rider

Reiterbildnis 1603 Auf Leinwand Portrait d'un cavalier





Nach einer Aufnahme von Lacoste y Cia., Madrid

Auf Holz, H. 1,08, B. 0,84 Philippus St-Philippe 1603–1604

P

Madrid, Prado-Museum St. Philip

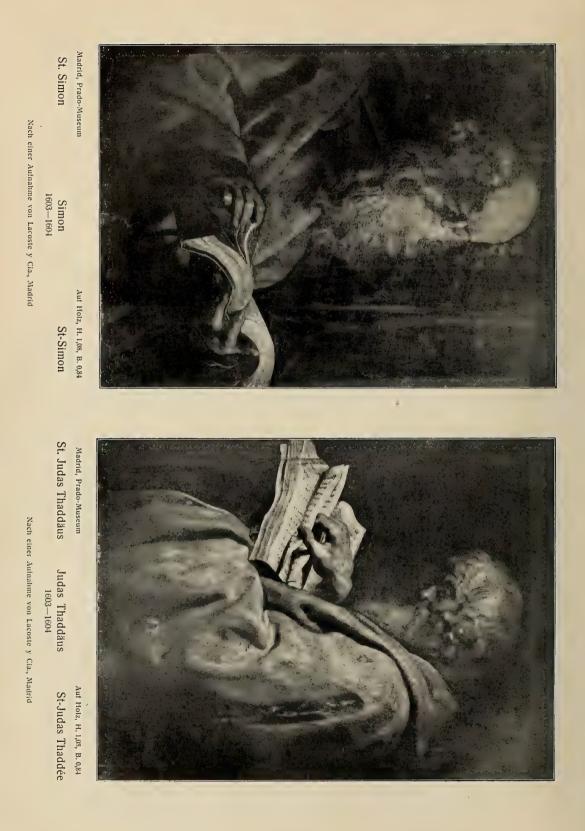


Nach einer Aufnahme von Lacoste y Cia., Madrid

Auf Hoiz, H. 1,08, B. 0,84 Thomas St-Thomas 1603—1604

Madrid, Prado-Museum St. Thomas









Nach Aufnahmen von Lacoste y Cla., Madrid



\* Madrid, Akademie San Fernando

Auf Leinwand, H. 2,43, B. 1,87

Der heilige Augustin zwischen Christus und Maria St. Augustin between Christ and the Virgin Um 1603 Saint Augustin entre le Christ et la Vierge

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



\* Dresden, Kgl. Gemäldegalerie Auf Die Krönung des Tugendhelden

A hero crowned by the Victory

ung des Tugendhelden Um 1604 U Auf Leinwand, H. 2,03, B. 2,22

Un héros couronné par la Victoire



\* Dresden, Kgl. Gemäldegalerie

Hercules drunken

Der trunkene Herkules Um 1604 Auf Leinwand, H. 2,04, B. 2,04

Hercule ivre





\*Mantua, Städtische Bibliothek

The holy Trinity

Die heilige Dreifaltigkeit Um 1604-1606

Nach einer Aufnahme von A. Premi, Mantua

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,90, B. 2,50 La sainte Trinité



\* Mantua, Akademie

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,90, B. 2,50

Anbetung der heiligen Dreifaltigkeit durch den Herzog Vincenzo Gonzaga und seine Familie The holy Trinity adored by the duke Vincenzo Gonzaga and his family Um 1604–1606 Um 1604–1606

Nach einer Aufnahme von D. Anderson, Rom



Le huptene du Christ-

Die Trufe Christi 1011–1005

The baptism of Christ



Nach einer Aufnahme von Barbier & Paulin, Nancy

Die Verklärung Christi 1604–1606

La transfiguration

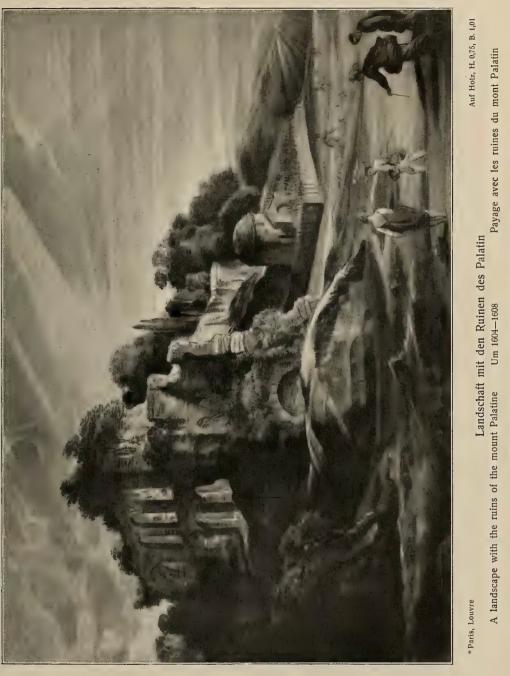
The transfiguration

\* Nancy, Museum



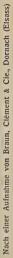
Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Nach einer Aufnahme von D. Anderson, Rom



Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Rubens 4



Un paysage avec un arc-en-ciel

Landschaft mit Regenbogen Um 1604- 1608

A landscape with a rainbow

Paris, Louvre





\* Aachen, Suermondt-Museum

The cock and the pearl

Der Hahn und die Perle 1606 Auf Holz, H. 1,00, B. 0,67

Le coq et la perle



\* München, Alte Pinakothek

The death of Seneca

Der sterbende Seneca Um 1606 Auf Holz, H. 1,81, B. 1,52

La mort de Sénèque



COMPARAME OIN 1003-1000 La MISC du COMPCAU



\* Madrid, Prado-Museum

Der heilige Georg den Drachen tötend agon Um 1606—1603 Saint Georges tuant le dragon St. George killing the dragon

Nach einer Aufnahme von J. Lacoste, Laurent Nachf., Madrid



Rom, Galerie des Kapitols

Romulus and Remus

Romulus und Remus Um 1606—1608 Auf Leinwand, H. 2,10, B. 2,12

Romulus et Rémus

Nach einer Aufnahme von D. Anderson, Rom



Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich-Museum

## St. Sebastian

Der heilige Sebastian Um 1606-1608 Auf Leinwand, H. 2,00, B. 1,28

Saint Sébastien



\* München, Alte Pinakothek Auf Holz, H. 1,18, B. 0,92 Die Auferstehung der Gerechten The Assumption of the Righteous Um 1606—1608 L'assomption des justes



\* Genua, Sant' Ambrogio The Circumcision Die Beschneidung Christi Um 1607—1608

Auf Leinwand, H. 4,00, B. 2,25 La circoncision



\* Grenoble, Museum H. 4,74, B. 2,86 Die Madonna von Heiligen verehrt The Madonna adored by Saints 1606–1608 La Vierge adorée par des Saints



Die Madonna mit Engeln The Virgin surrounded by Angels 1608 La Vierge entouré d'anges

Nach einer Aufnahme von D. Anderson, Rom





\* Rom, S. Maria in Valticelta Die Heiligen Domitilla, Nereus und Achilleus SS. Domitilla, Nereus and Achilles Achilles Achilles

Nach einer Aufnahme von D. Anderson, Rom

Nach einer Aufnahme von D. Anderson, Rom

Die Heiligen Gregor, Maurus und Papianus SS. Gregory, Maurus and 1608 Sts-Grégoire, Maur et Papianus



Berlin, Kgl. Museum

The Lamentation for Christ

Die Beweinung Christi Um 1606—1608 Auf Holz, H. 0,34, B. 0,27

Le Christ pleuré par les siens

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



\*Rom, Galerie Borghese

The Visitation

Marias Besuch bei Elisabeth Um 1606-1608 Auf Holz, H. 0,98, B. 0,73 La visitation

Nach einer Aufnahme von D. Anderson, Rom



München, Alte Pinakothek

Rubens und Isabella Brant Rubens and Isabella Brant 1609–1610 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,74, B. 1,32

Rubens et Isabella Brant

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Nach einer Aufnahme von Lacoste y Cia., Madrid

Die Anbetung der Könige Um 1609-1610

L'adoration des rois

The Adoration of the Magi

\* Madrid, Prado-Museum

Nach einer Aufnahme von Carl Scholz, Hofphotograph, Köln-Deutz

Der Tod des Argus Um 1609–1610

> Auf Leinwand, H. 2,50, B. 3,00 La mort d'Argus

\*Köln, Museum Wallraf-Richartz The Death of Argus





Berlin, Kgl. Museum

Isabella Brant Um 1610-1611 Auf Holz

Nach dem Jahrbuch der preussischen Kunstsammlungen 1903

43



Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

L'érection de la croix





Le Christ en croix et St-François Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Christus am Kreuz und der heilige Franziskus

Christ on the Cross Um 1610-1612 and St. Francis

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Le Christ en croix Um 1612 Christ on the Cross

Christus am Kreuz

45



\*Antwerpen, Museum Christ on the Cross

Christus am Kreuz Um 1610—1611 Auf Leinwand, H. 2,19, B. 1,22 Le Christ en croix

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



\* Cannstatt, Julius Unger

Auf Holz, H. 1,40, B. 1,20

Das Opfer Abrahams Um 1610-1612 Le sacrifice d'Abraham The Sacrifice of Abraham

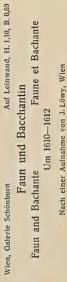
Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

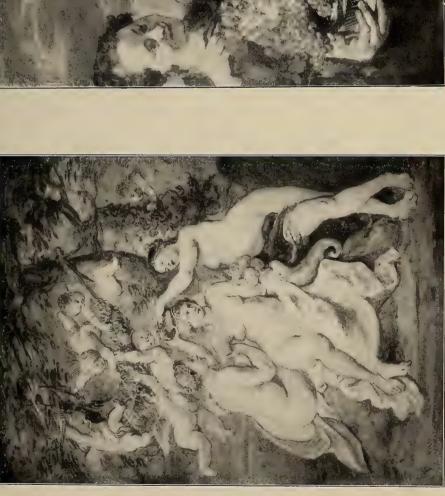
Venus, Amor, Bacchus und Ceres Um 1610–1612

> Auf Leinwand, H. 1,37, B. 1,94 Vénus, l'amour, Bacchus et Cérès

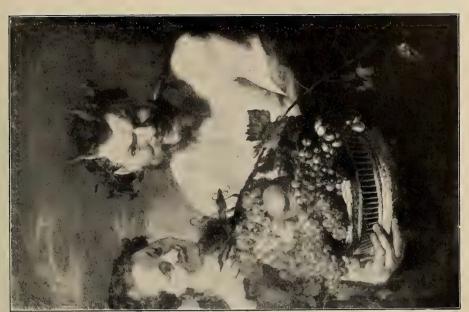
Kassel, Kgl. Galerie Venus, Cupid, Bacchus and Ceres







Rom, Akademie von San Luca Nymphen, die Göttin des Ueberflusses krönend Nymphs crowning the Goddess Nymphes couronnant la déesse of Plenty Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle, Dornach (Elsass)



Nach einer Aufnahme aus dem Verlag von Carl G. Onckens Kunsthandlung, Oldenburg

Der gefesselte Prometheus Um 1610--1612

> Auf Leinwand, H. 1,89, B. 2,4 Prométhée enchainé

\*Oldenburg, Museum The chained Prometheus



5



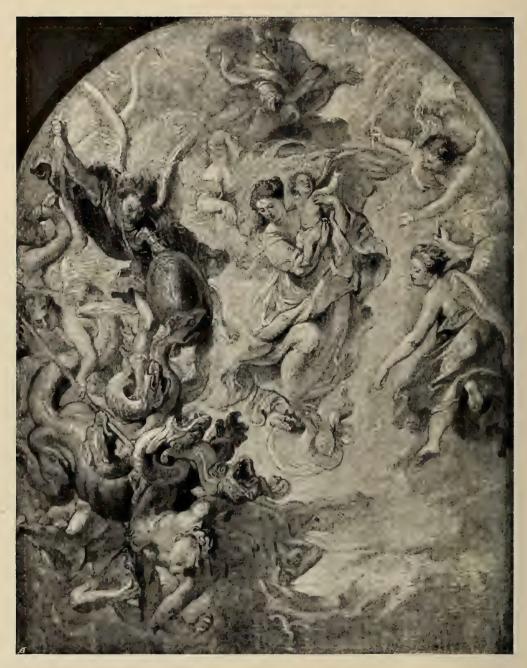
Madrid, Akademie San Fernando

Susanna at the Bath

Susanna im Bade Um 1610—1612 Auf Holz, H. 1,75, B. 2,00

Susanne au bain

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



\* Hamburg, Ed. Weber

The apocalyptic Woman

Das apokalyptische Weib Um 1610-1612 Auf Holz, H. 0,65, B. 0,50 La femme apocalyptique

Nach einer Aufnahme von Joh. Nöhring, Lübeck



\* München, Alte Pinakothek

The apocalyptic Woman

Das apokalyptische Weib Um 1610-1612 Auf Leinwand H. 5,53, B. 3,69 La femme apocalyptique

Nach einer Aufnahme der Verlagsanstalt F. Bruckmann A.-G., München

Mit Genehmigung von Charles Sedelmeyer, Paris

Loth und seine Töchter Um 1610–1616

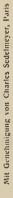
ine Töchter Loth et ses filles

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,88, B. 2,25

\* Paris, Jules Féral

Lot and his Daugthers





Arion von Delphinen gerettet Um 1610–1615

Paris, Adolph Schloss Arion saved by the Dolphins

Auf Holz, H. 0.565, B. 0,79 Arion sauvé par des dauphins



55



Madaed timere et Perza-Parst The last Supper

Das Abendmahl Um 1610—1615 Auf Holz, H. 3,04, B. 2,06 La sainte Cène

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



 Früher München, Sammlung Schubart
 Auf Holz, H. 0,57, B. 0,42

 Christus zum Erdball niederschwebend

 Christ descending to the Earth
 Le Christ descendant à la terre

 Um 1610—1615

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

A Man in a Fur-coat Um 1610-1612 Un homme en pelisse Der Mann im Pelzrock Auf Holz, H. 0,57, B. 0,59

Wien, Hofmuseum



Nach einer Aufnahme von Kühl & Co., Frankfurt a. M.

Frankfurt a. M., Städelsches Kunstinstitut The King David Um 1610-1615 König David Auf Holz, H. 0,85, B. 0,70 Le roi David





Wien, Hofmuseum

Auf Holz, H. 1,05, B. 1,14

Der tote Christus von Maria und Johannes betrauert Um 1611—1612 The Lamentation for the dead Christ Le Christ mort pleuré par la Vierge et St-Jean

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Die Kreuzabnahme 1611–1614

La descente de croix

Auf Holz, Mittelbild H. 4,20, B. 3,10, Flügel H. 4,20, B. 1,50



Antwerpen, Kathedrale

The Descent from Cross Die Kreuzabnahme Middle Panel

Mittelbild 1611-1614 Auf Holz, H. 4,20, B. 3,10

La descente de croix Panneau central

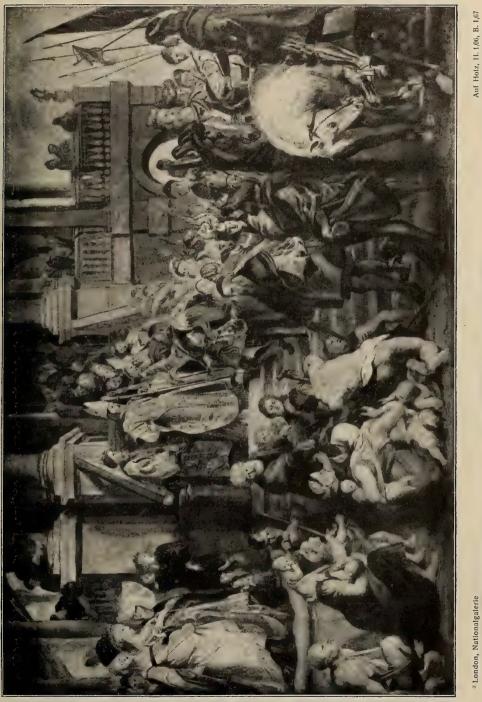
Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



\* München, Alte Pinakothek

Der heilige Christoph und der Eremit St. Christoph and the Hermit Um 1611-1614 St-Christophe et l'ermite

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Die Bekehrung des heiligen Bavon 1612

La conversion de St-Bavon

The Conversion of St. Bavon

63

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Agar renvoyée par Abraham et Sara

Verstossung der Hagar Um 1612

Auf Holz, H. 0,63, B. 0,77

Petersburg, Eremitage

The Expulsion of Haga.





L'enfant prodigue

Der verlorene Sohn Um 1612–1615

The prodigal son

\* Antwerpen, Museum



 München, Alte Pinakothek
 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,18, B. 1,32

 Die
 Gefangennehmung
 Simsons

 Samson taken by the Philistines
 Um 1612—1615
 Samson pris par les Philistins

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



\* Petersburg, Eremitage

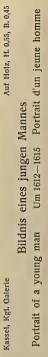
A statue of Ceres

Statue der Ceres Um 1612-1615 Auf Holz, H. 0,91, B. 0,66

La statue de Cérès

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Maak

Deux têtes d'apôtres

Two heads of apostles Um 1612-1615



Jupiter et Calisto

Jupiter und Kallisto 1613

Jupiter and Calisto

Auf Holz, H. 1,26, B. 1,84

\* Kassel, Kgl. Galeric





\* Petersburg, Eremitage

Kreuzabnahme Um 1613—1614 Auf Leinwand, H. 2,98, B. 2,02

La descente de croix

The deposition from the cross

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



\* Sanssouci bei Potsdam, Bildergalerie

Die Geburt der Venus The birth of Venus Um 1613–1614 Auf Leinwand, H. 2,26, B. 2,49

La naissance de Vénus

Nach einer Aufnahme von Ernst Eichgrün, Potsdam

.



\*Antwerpen, Museum

St. Thomas incredulous

Der ungläubige Thomas 1613–1615 Auf Holz, H. 1,40, B. 1,22

L'incrédulité de Saint Thomas

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



Auf Holz, je H. 1,45, B. 0,56

\*Antwerpen, Museum Nicolas Rockox

Adriana Perez 1613–1615 Flügel des Altarbildes S. 74 74 Volets du tableau d'autel p. 74

Wings of the altar-piece p. 74

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)

75



\*New York, W. R. Bacon

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,79, B. 1,555

Christus übergibt Petrus die Schlüssel Christ surrending the keys to St. Peter

Um 1613-1615 Le Christ remettant les clefs à Saint Pierre

11



\* Toulouse, Museum

Christ on the cross

Christus am Kreuz Um 1613-1615 Auf Holz, H. 3,95, B. 1,90 Le Christ en croix



\*Stockholm, Nationalmuseum

Susan in the bath

Susanna im Bade 1614 Auf Holz, H. 0,66, B. 0,51

Susanne au bain



La fuite en Égypte

Die Flucht nach Aegypten 1614

The flight to Egypt

. . . ...

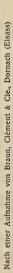
Le Christ mort pleuré par les siens

Die Beweinung Christi 1614

The lamentation for the dead Christ

Auf Holz, H. 0,41, B. 0,54





Le Christ mort pleuré par les siens

Die Beweinung Christi Um 1614

The Lamentation for the dead Christ

Auf Holz, H. 0,55, B. 0,74

\* Antwerpen, Museum



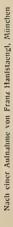
Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Die frierende Venus 1614

> Auf Holz, H. 1,43, B. 1,85 Vénus refroidie

\* Antwerpen, Museum Venus chilled





Die Niederlage Sanhcribs Um 1614–1615

La défaite de Sennachérib

The Defeat of Sanherib

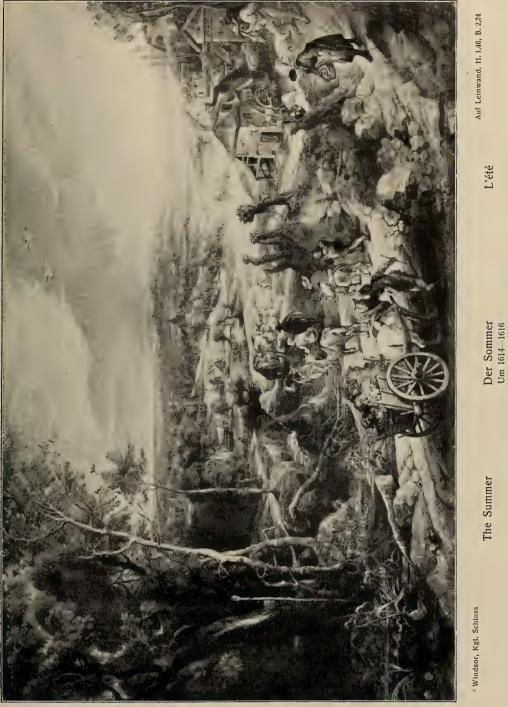


Pauli Bekehrung Um 1614–1615

> Auf Hoiz, H. 0,95, B. 1,21 La conversion de St-Paul

München, Alte Pinakothek The Conversion of St. Paul





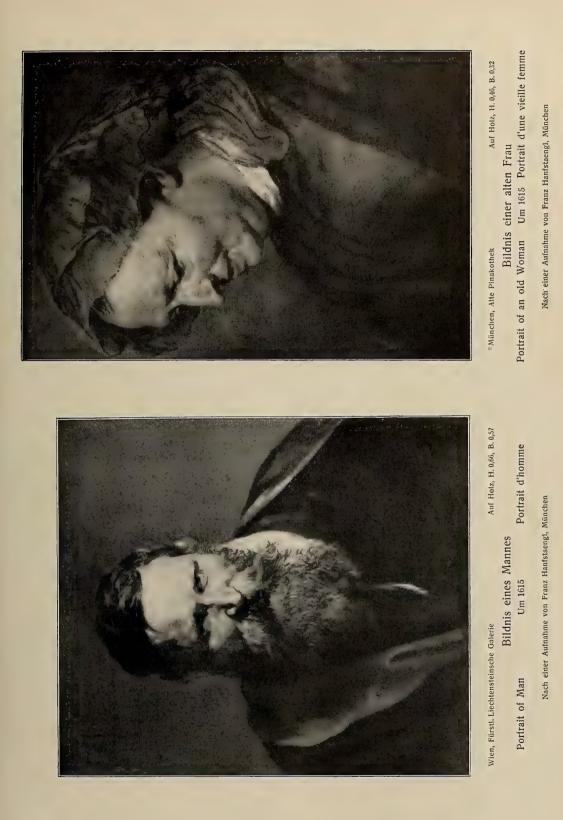




\*München, Alte Pinakothek The Fall of the Damned

Der Höllensturz der Verdammten Um 1614–1618 Auf Holz, H. 2,86, B. 2,24 La chute des réprouvés

\* München, Alte Pinakothek Portrait of Man Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München Bildnis eines Mannes Um 1615 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,55, B. 0,45 Portrait d'homme Petersburg, Eremitage Portrait of a Warrior Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München Bildnis eines Kriegers Portrait d'un homme de guerre Um 1615–1618 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,67, B. 0,51



Nach einer Aufnahme aus dem Verlag von Carl G. Onckens Kunsthandlung, Oldenburg

Nymphen und Satyrn Nymphes et satyres Um 1615

Oldenburg, Museum Nymphs and Satyrs





La chasse au sanglier

Die Wildschweinsjagd Um 1615

The Wild Boar Hunt

\* Marseille, Museum





\* Paris, Louvre

The Madonna with Angels

Die Madonna mit Engeln Um 1615 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,38, B. 1,00

La Vierge aux anges



\*Paris, Louvre Christ on the Cross

Christus am Kreuz Um 1615 Auf Leinwand, H. 3,33, B. 2,82 Le Christ en croix



\* München, Alte Pinakothek

Christ and the Penitents

Christus und die reuigen Sünder Um 1615 Le Christ et les pénitents Auf Holz, H. 1,44, B. 1,28



\* München, Alte Pinakothek

The small last Judgment

Das kleine jüngste Gericht Um 1615 Auf Holz, H. 1,82, B. 1,20

Le petit jugement dernier



Petersburg, Eremitage

Venus and Adonis

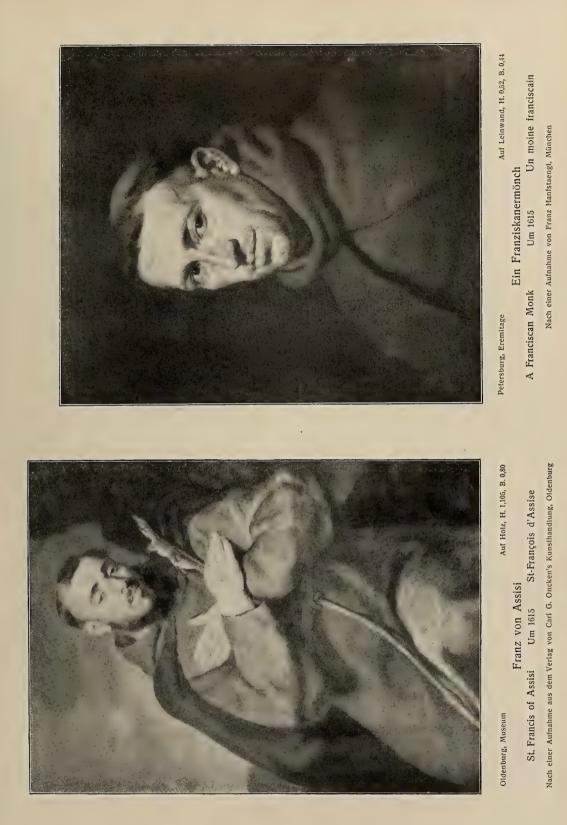
Venus und Adonis Um 1615 Auf Holz, H. 0,84, B. 0,91

Vénus et Adonis

Diana and her Nymphs returning from the Chase Dianas Heimkehr von der Jagd the Chase Um 1615 Diane et ses nymphes revenant de la chasse Auf Leinwand, H. 1,365, B. 1,82

Dresden, Kgl. Galerie





Nach einer Aufnahme von F. Bruckmann, München

Die heiligen Petrus und Paulus SS. Peter and Paul Um 1615 Sts-Auf Leinwand, H. 2,39, B. 1,86 Sts-Pierre et Paul

München, Alte Pinakothek



Mit Genehmigung von Charles Sedelmayer, Paris

Sts-Pierre et Paul Auf Holz, H. 0,51, B. 0,64

Die heiligen Petrus und Paulus Um 1615

SS. Peter and Paul \* Brüssel, F. M. Phillipson





Petersburg, Eremitage Bildnis einer alten Dame Portrait of an old Lady Um 1613—1615 Portrait d'une dame âgée



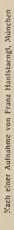
Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Maria mit dem Kinde The Virgin with Child Um 1615 La Vierge avec l'enfant

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,08, B. 0,84

Petersburg, Eremitage





Die Amazonenschlacht Um 1615

The Battle of the Amazons

Auf Holz, H. 1,21, B. 1,65

La bataille des Amazones

\* München, Alte Pinakothek





Lille, Museum

Auf Leinwand, H. 2,34, B. 1,84

Die Madonna mit dem Kinde und dem heiligen Franz The Madonna with Child and St. Francis Um 1615 La Vierge avec l'enfant et St-François

Nach einer Aufnahme von Alf. Cayez, Lille



\* München, Alte Pinakothek Auf Holz, H. 1,21, B. 1,04 Bildnis des Dr. van Thulden Portrait of the doctor van Thulden Um 1615—1616 Portrait du docteur van Thulden



\* Brüssel, Prinz Anton von Arenberg

Pierre Pecquius Um 1615 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,40, B. 1,19



\* München, Alte Pinakothek

The "great" last Judgment

Das "grosse" jüngste Gericht Um 1615—1616 Le "grand" jugement dernier

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



\* Dresden, Kgl. Gemäldegalerie

The last judgment

Das jüngste Gericht Um 1615—1616 Auf Holz, H. 1,215, B. 0,96

Le dernier jugement

Nach einer Aufnahme von Friedr. Höfle, Augsburg

Auf Leinwand, H. 2,37, B. 3,09 The hunting of crocodile and hippopolamus Um 1615–1616 La chasse au crocodile et à l'hippopolame

Augsburg, Kgl. Galerie





Brüssel, Kgl. Museum Auf Holz, H. 0,48, B. 0,37 Martyrium der hl. Ursula und ihrer Genossinnen Skizze Um 1615—1618 Martyrdom of St. Ursula and his companions Martyre de Sainte Ursule et de ses compagnes A sketch Esquisse

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengi, München



Richmond, Sir Frederick Cook

Portrait of a man

Bildnis eines Mannes Um 1615—1618

Portrait d'homme



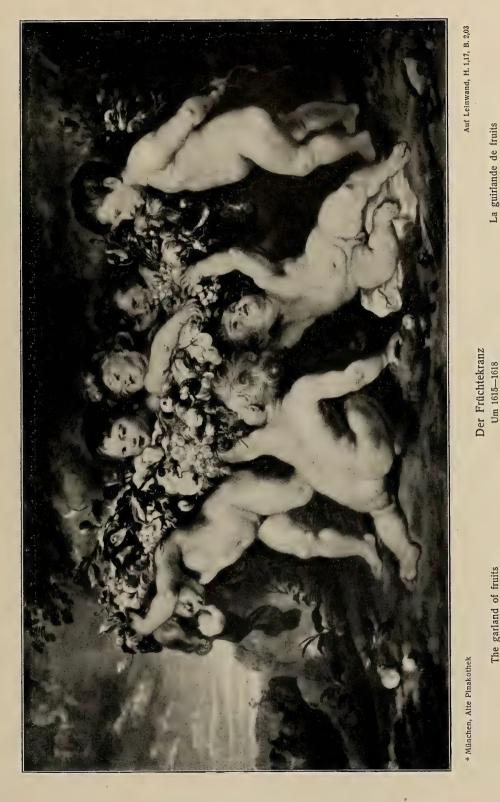
\* Berlin, Kaiser Friedrich-Museum

Neptune and Amphitrite

Neptan und Amphitrite Um 1615—1618 Auf Leinwand, H. 2,30, B. 3,05

Neptune et Amphitrite

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

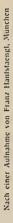
La guirlande de fruits

The garland of fruits



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Nach einer Aufnahme der Verlagsanstalt F. Bruckmann A.-G., München



La chasse au lion

Die Löwenjagd Um 1615-1618

The lion hunt

\* Munchen, Alte Pinakothek



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Nach einer Aufnahme von Ernst Eichgrün, Potsdam

The toilet of Venus Um 1615-1618 La toilette de Vénus Cleopatra dying

Auf Holz, H. 1,24, B. 0,98

Die Toilette der Venus \* Wien, Fürstl. Liechtensteinsche Galerie

Auf Holz, H. 1,22, B. 0,965 Die sterbende Kleopatra Die sterbende Cléopatre mourante Sanssouci bei Potsdam, Bildergalerie







Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Persée et Andromède

Perseus befreit Andromeda Um 1615-1618

Perseus and Andromeda

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\* München, Alte Pinakothek

Madonna im Blumenkranz

Auf Holz, H. 1,81, B. 2,09

The Virgin and child in a garland of flowers Um 1615-1618 La Madone dans une guirlande de fleurs

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



\* München, Alte Pinakothek

Die Versöhnung zwischen Esau und Jakob The reconciliation of Esau and Jacob

Auf Leinwand, H. 3,20, B. 2,83

La réconciliation d'Ésaü et de Jacob

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Um 1615-1618

Les filles de Cécrops et le petit Erichthonius Die Töchter des Cecrops und der kleine Erichthonius The daughters of Cecrops and the little Erichthonius Um 1615–1618 Les filles d

\* Wien, Fürstl. Liechtensteinsche Galerie





Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Un paysage avec un arc-en-ciel

Landschaft mit Regenbogen Um 1615-1618

A landscape with a rain-bow



Wien, Hofmuseum
Jupiter und Merkur bei Philemon und Baucis
Jupiter and Mercury with Philemon
Um 1615–1618
Jupiter et Mercure chez Philemon
et Baucis

Nach einer Aufnahme von J. Löwy, Wien



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Wien, Hofmuseum

Auf Holz, H. 0,76, B. 1,22

Le petit Jésus, Saint Jean et deux anges

Der kleine Jesus mit Johannes und zwei Engeln Um 1615-1620

The little Jesus, St. John and two angels



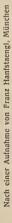
Petersburg, Eremitage

A Bacchanal

Bacchanal Um 1615—1620 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,91, B. 1,07

Bacchanale

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Persée et Andromède

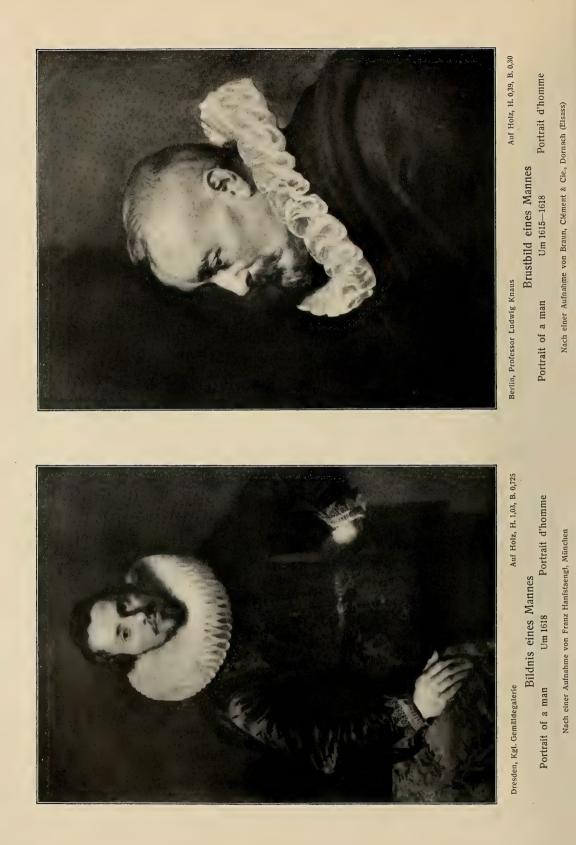
Perseus und Andromeda Um 1615--1620

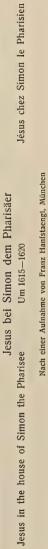
Perseus and Andromeda

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,00, B. 1,38

\* Petersburg, Eremitage



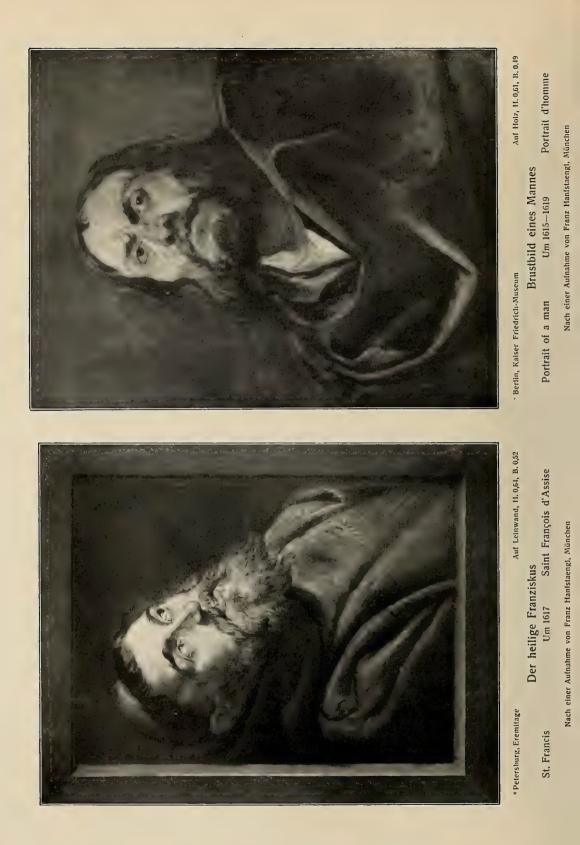




Auf Leinwand, H. 1,89, B. 2,54

\* Petersburg, Eremitage







\* Petersburg, Eremitage

Charles de Longueval, Comte de Bucquoy  $_{_{\otimes}}$  Um 1615—1620

Auf Holz, H. 0,62, B. 0,50

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Theophrastus Paracelsus Um 1615--1620

\* Brüssel, Kgl. Museum







Nach einer Aufnahme von J. Löwy, Wien

A suckling tigress



\* Wien, Fürstl. Liechtensteinsche Galerie

Jan Vermoelen 1616 Auf Holz, H. 1,27, B. 0,97

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



\* Dresden, Kgl. Gemäldegalerie Auf Leinwand, H. 2,20, B. 2,365 Dianas Heimkehr von der Jagd Diana and her nymphs returning from the chase Diane et ses nymphes revenant de la chasse Um 1616

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Sanssouci bei Potsdam, Bildergalerie

The holy family

Die heilige Familie Um 1616 Auf Holz, H. 1,69, B. 1,28

La sainte famille





\* London, Charles Butler Auf Leinwand, H. 2,03, B. 2,29 Loth verlässt mit seinen Töchtern Sodom Loth and his daughters quiting Sodom Um 1616—1617 Loth et ses filles quittant Sodom







\* Madrid, Prado-Museum Auf Leinwand, H. 2,46, B. 2,67 Achilles unter den Töchtern des Lycomedes Achilles among the daugthers of Lycomedes Um 1616—1618 Achille parmi les filles de Lycomède

Nach einer Aufnahme von J. Lacoste, Laurent Nachf., Madrid



La conversion de Sainte Paul

Pauli Bekehrung Um 1616–1618

The conversion of St. Paul

\* Berlin, Kalser Friedrich-Museum

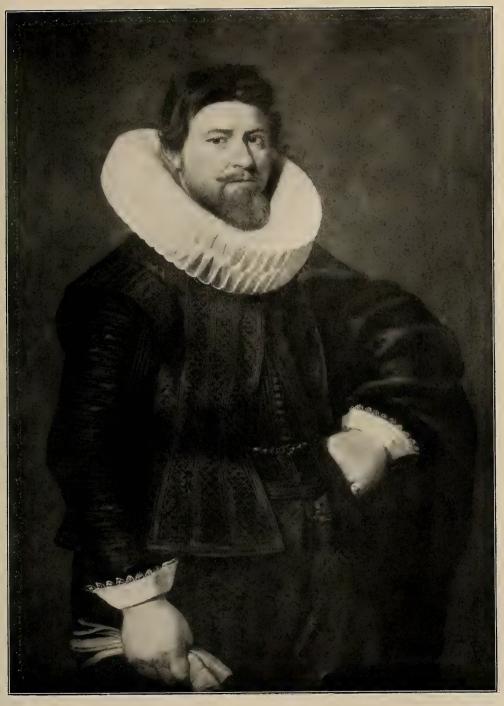


Brüssel, Senator Allard

Auf Holz, H. 1,13, B. 0,89



Gottvater und Christus mit den Heiligen Paulus und Johannes God the father and Christ with SS. Paul and John Dieu le père et le Christ avec Saints Paul et Jean Um 1616-1618



Kopenhagen, J. Hage

Portrait of a man

Bildnis eines Mannes Um 1616—1618 Auf Holz, H. 1,03, B. 0,725

Portrait d'homme



Ajax et Cassandre

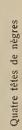
Ajax und Kassandra Um 1616-1618

Ajax and Cassandra





Stigmatisation des heiligen Franz St. Francis receiving the stigmata Um 1616–1618 Saint François recevant les stigmates

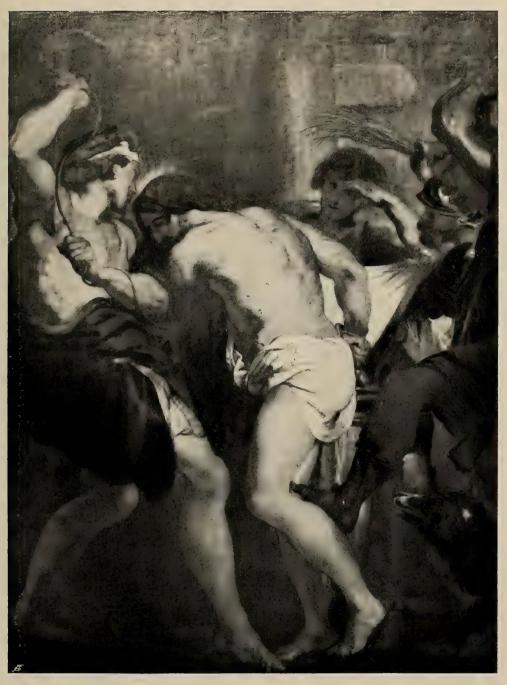


Vier Negerköpfe Um 1616–1618

Four heads of negros

\* Brüssel, Kgl. Museum



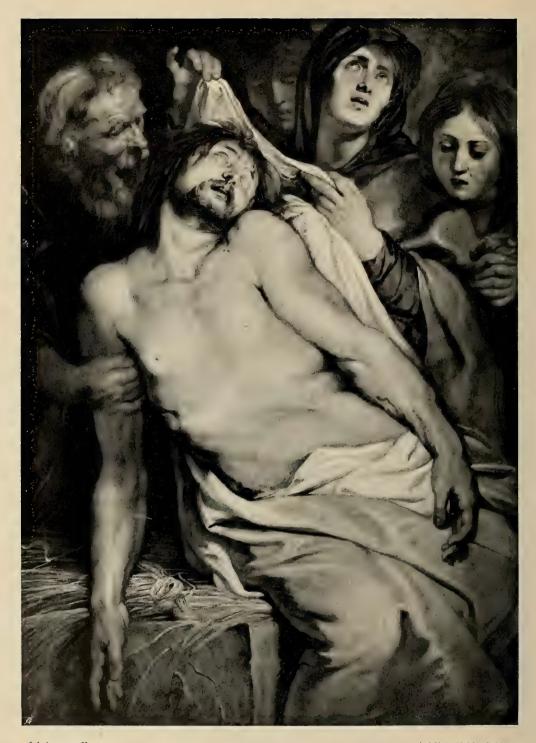


\* Antwerpen, St. Paulskirche

The flagellation

Die Geisselung Christi 1617 Auf Holz, H. 2,19, B. 1,61

La flagellation du Christ



\* Antwerpen, Museum Christ in his sepulchre Christ in Grabe (Le Christ à la paille) Um 1617—1618 Le Christ au tombeau

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)





Antwerpen, Museum Maria mit dem Kinde Um 1617—1618 The Virgin with child La Vierge avec l'enfant Wings of the Altar-piece p. 148 Holz, je H. 1,37, B. 0,42 Der Evangelist Johannes Um 1617—1618 St. John the evangelist Saint Jean l'évangéliste Volets du tableau d'autel p. 148



\* Brüssel, Kgl. Museum

Jean Charles de Cordes 1617-1618 Auf Holz, H. 0,71, B. 0,56



\* Brüssel, Kgl. Museum

Jacqueline van Caestre 1617-1618 Auf Holz, H. 0,71, B. 0,56



\* Marseille, Museum

The adoration of the shepherds

Die Anbetung der Hirten 1617–1619 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,65, B. 1,00 L'adoration des bergers



\* Marseille, Museum

The resurrection of Christ

Die Auferstehung Christi Um 1617—1619 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,65, B. 1,00 La résurrection du Christ



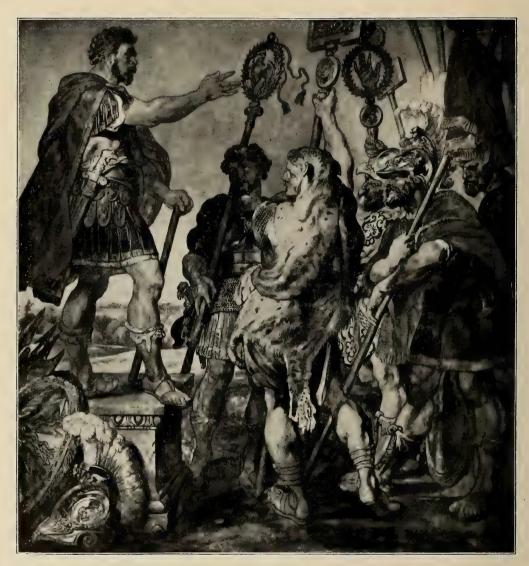


\* München, Alte Pinakothek

The drunken Silenus

Der trunkene Silen 1618 Auf Holz, H. 2,05, B. 2,11

La marche de Silène



\* Wien, Fürstl. Liechtensteinsche Galerie

Auf Leinwand, H. 2,94, B. 2,80

Die Geschichte vom Tode des Konsuls Decius Mus Um 1618 1. Kundmachung des Traums The story of the consul Decius Mus 1. Decius relating his dream 1. Décius relating his dream



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

L'histoire du consul Décius Mus 2. L'interprétation de la victime

2. Die Opferschau Um 1618

Die Geschichte vom Tode des Konsuls Decius Mus

The story of the consul Decius Mus 2. The interpretation of the victim

\* Wien, Fürstl. Llechtensteinsche Galerie



\* Wien, Fürstl. Liechtensteinsche Galerie

Auf Leinwand, H. 2,84, B. 3,38

Die Geschichte vom Tode des Konsuls Decius Mus Um 1618 3. Die Todesweihe

The story of the consul Decius Mus 3. Decius sacred to the death

L'histoire du consul Décius Mus 3. Décius voué aux dieux infernaux

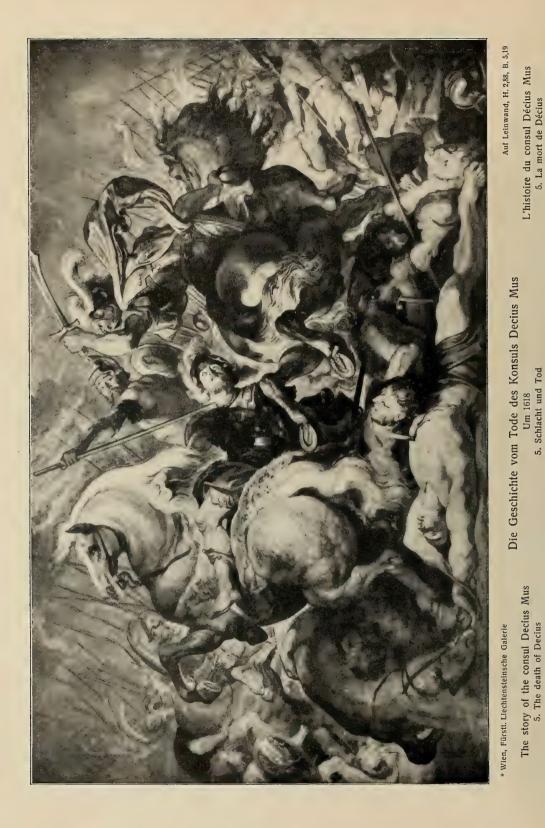


\* Wien, Fürstl. Liechtensteinsche Galerie

Auf Leinwand, H. 2,88, B. 3,46

Die Geschichte vom Tode des Konsuls Decius Mus Um 1618 4. Die Heimsendung der Liktoren

The story of the consul Decius Mus 4. Decius giving leave to the lictors L'histoire du consul Décius Mus 4. Décius renvoyant les licteurs





Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

L'histoire du consul Décius Mus 6. Les funérailles

Die Geschichte vom Tode des Konsuls Decius Mus $$\rm Um\ 1618$$ 6. Das Leichenbegängnis

The story of the consul Decius Mus 6. The Obsequies of Decius



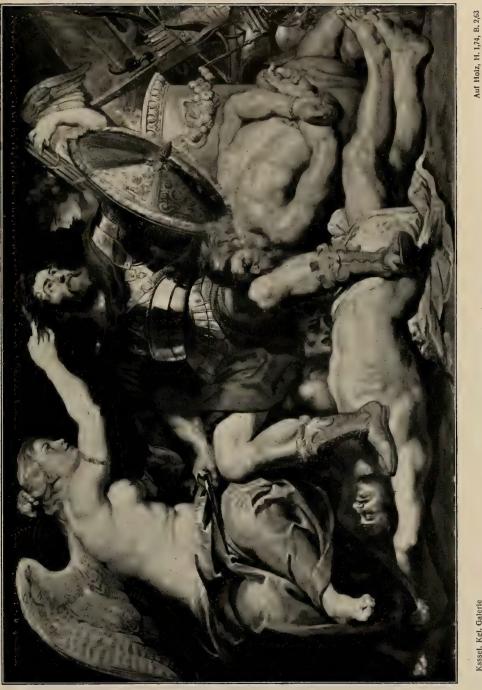
Un héros couronné par la victoire

Ein Held, von der Siegesgöttin gekrönt Um 1618

A hero crowned by the victory

Wien, Hofmuseum





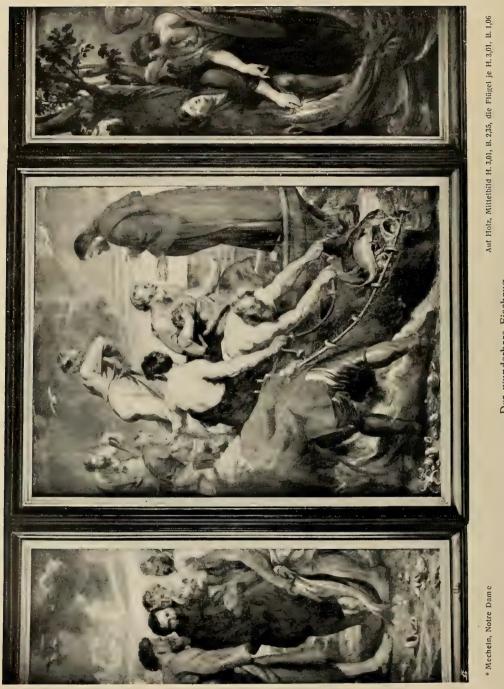
Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Le triomphe du vainqueur

Der Triumph des Siegers Um 1618

The triumph of the victor

Kassel, Kgl. Galerie



La pêche miraculeuse

Der wunderbare Fischzug 1618–1619

The miraculous draught of fishes



\* Nancy, Museum

Auf Holz, H.0,75, B.0,75 as wird ins Meer geworfen

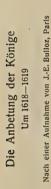
Jonah pitched into the sea 1618–1619 Jonas jeté à la mer

Nach einer Aufnahme von Barbier & Paulin, Nancy



Christus auf dem Meere Christ walking on the sea 1618–1619 Le Christ marchant sur les eaux

Nach einer Aufnahme von Barbier & Paulin, Nancy



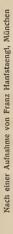
The adoration of the magi

Auf Leinwand, H. 2,45, B. 3,25

L'adoration des rois

Lyon, Museum





Die Aussöhnung der Römer und Sabiner The reconciliation of the Romans and Sabins Um 1618–1620 Le réconciliation des Romains et des Sabins

Auf Leinwand, H. 2,50, B. 3,37

\*München, Alte Pinakothek





Florenz, Galerie Pitti

The holy family

Die heilige Familie Um 1618-1620 Auf Holz, H. 1,14, B. 0,80

La sainte famille



Worms, Freiherr von Heyl zu Herrnsheim

The Virgin with child

Maria mit dem Kinde Um 1618—1620 Auf Holz, H. 0,965, B. 0,725

La vierge avec l'enfant



Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)



\* Köln, Freiherr A. von Oppenhelm

Auf Holz, H. 0,99, B. 0,73

The Car of Apollo

Apollo auf dem Sonnenwagen Um 1618–1620 Apollon sur I

Apollon sur le char du soleil



Nach einer Aufnahme von F. Bruckmann, München

Diogenes sucht Menschen Um 1618-1620

Diogène cherchant un homme

Diogenes seeking for a Man



Paris, Baron Edmund von Rothschild Peter van Hecke

Peter van Hecke Um 1618-1620 Auf Holz, H. 1,145, B. 0,905 Pierre van Hecke



\*Paris, Baron Edmund von Rothschild Clare Fourment

Klara Fourment Um 1618-1620 Auf Holz, H. 1,145, B. 0,905 Claire Fourment



\* Lyon, Museum

Auf Leinwand, H. 5,55, B. 3,61

Die Madonna und die Heiligen als Fürsprecher für die Menschheit Um 1618–1620 The Virgin and the Saints as Intercessors for the Mankind

La Vierge et les saints intercédant pour sauver le monde



\* Brüssel, Kgl. Museum

The Assumption of the Virgin

Die Himmelfahrt Mariä Um 1618—1620 Auf Leinwand, H. 4,90, B. 3,30

L'assomption de la Vierge

Das Urteil Salomos Um 1618-1620

> Auf Leinwand, H. 2,33, B. 3,00 Le jugement de Salomon

' Kopenhagen, Kgl. Galerie

The Judgment of Solomon





\*Stockholm, Nationalmuseum The three Graces

Die drei Grazien Um 1618—1620 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,11, B. 0,64 Les trois Grâces



\*Wien, Akademie The three Graces

Die drei Grazien Um 1618-1620 Auf Holz, H. 1,19, B. 0,99 Les trois Grâces

Nach einer Aufnahme von J. Löwy, Wien



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

La prise de Tunis par Charles V.

Die Eroberung von Tunis durch Kaiser Karl V. Um 1618-1620 The Taking of Tunis by Charles V.

\* Berlin, Kgl. Museum



\*Madrid, Prado-Museum The brazen Serpent

Die eherne Schlange Um 1618-1620 Auf Leinwand, H. 2,05, B. 2,35 Le serpent d'airain

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Eisass)



\* Antwerpen, Museum Die letzte Kommunion des heiligen Franz von Assisi The last Communion of St. Francis of Assisi

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



Auf Leinwand, H. 4,70, B. 2,73 Die Ausgiessung des heiligen Geistes The Descent of the holy Spirit 1619 La descente du Saint Esprit

Nach einer Aufnahme von F. Bruckmann, A.-G. München



\*München, Alte Pinakothek The Nativity

Die Geburt Christi Um 1619 Auf Leinwand, H. 4,75, B. 2,70 La nativité



\* München, Alte Pinakothek Auf Leinwand, H. 2,22, B. 2,09 Der Raub der Töchter des Leukippos The Rape of the Daughters of Leukippos 1619—1620 L'enlèvement des filles de Leucippe



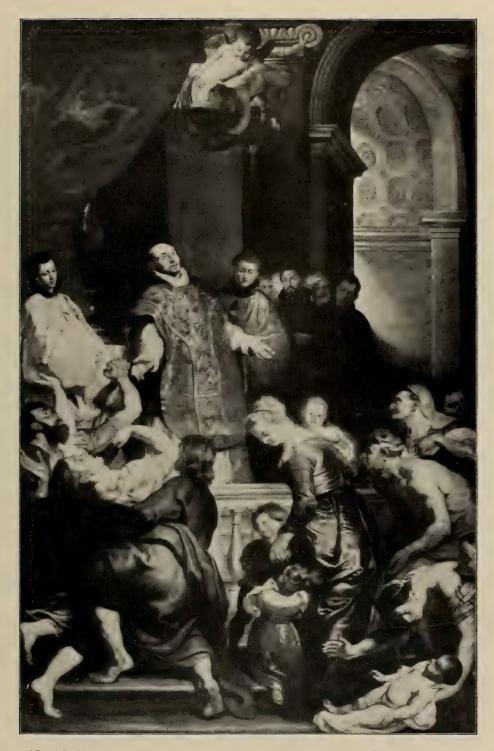
Nach einer Aufnahme von Victor Angerer, Wien

Nach einer Aufnahme von Ernst Eichgrün, Potsdam

Boreas abducting Oreithyia Um 1619-1620



Der heilige Ambrosius und Kaiser Theodosius St. Ambrose and the Emperor Theodose Um 1619 St-Ambroise et l'empereur Théodose



# Genua, Sant' Ambrogio

The Miracles of St. Ignatius

Auf Leinwand, H. 4,00, B. 2,75 Die Wunder des heiligen Ignatius Ignatius Um 1619—1620 Les miracles de St-Ignace

Nach einer Aufnahme von Fratelli Alinari, Florenz



" Wien, Hofmuseum

Ignatius von Loyola heilt Besessene Um 1619 Skizze zu dem nebenstehenden Bilde Les miracles de St-Ignace de Loyola Esquisse du tableau ci-contre The Miracles of St. Ignatius of Loyola Sketch of the Picture standing by

Auf Holz, H. 1,04, B. 0,72



\* Wien, Hofmuseum

Auf Leinwand, H. 5,35, B. 3,95

Ignatius von Loyola heilt Besessene The Miracles of St. Ignatius of Loyola Um 1619—1620 Les miracles de St-Ignace de Loyola

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



\* Wien, Hofmuseum

Die Wunder des heiligen Franz Xaver Skizze zu dem nebenstehenden Bilde Um 1619 Auf Holz, H. 1,04, B. 0,72

The Miracles of St. Francis Xavier Sketch of the Picture standing by

Les miracles de St-François Xavier Esquisse du tableau ci-contre



Die Wunder des heiligen Franz Xaver Um 1619–1620 The Miracles of St. Francis Xavier Les miracles de St-François-Xavier



Nach einer Aufnahme von R. Guénault, Nantes



n, Holmuseum Die Himmelfahrt Mariä The Assumption of the Virgin 1620 L'assomption de la Vierge



\*Brüssel, Professor Willems Auf Holz, H. 0,46, B. 0,515 Der Höllensturz der abtrünnigen Engel The Fall of the rebellious Angels Um 1620 La chute des anges rebelles Mit Genehmigung von Charles Sedelmeyer, Paris



\*Wien, Akademie The Adoration of the Shepherds

Die Anbetung der Hirten Um 1620

Auf Holz, H. 0,32, B. 0,475 L'adoration des bergers

Nach einer Aufnahme von Victor Angerer, Wien



\* Paris, Louvre Abraham und Melchisedek Auf Hotz, H. 0,48, B. 0,64 Abraham and Melchisedech Um 1620 Abraham et Melchisédech

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



\* Paris, Louvre The Raising of the Cross

Die Kreuzesaufrichtung Um 1620 Auf Holz, H. 0,33, B. 0,38 L'érection de la croix



\*Wien, Akademie Christi Himmelfahrt Auf Holz, H. 0,33, B. 0,32 The Ascension Um 1620 L'ascension

Nach einer Aufnahme von Victor Angerer, Wien



\*Paris, Louvre Das Opfer Abrahams Auf Holz, H. 0,50, B. 0,65 The Sacrifice of Abraham Um 1620 Le sacrifice d'Abraham

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



\* Gotha, Herzogl. Museum Der Prophet Elias zum Himmel fahrend Auf Holz, H. 0,32, B. 0,43 The Prophet Elias ascending to Heaven Um 1620 Le prophète Élie ascendant au ciel Nach einer Aufnahme von W. Zink & Sohn, Gotha



 \*\* Wien, Akademie
 Esther vor Ahasver
 Auf Holz, H. 0,49, B. 0,565

 Esther before Ahasverus
 Um 1620
 Esther devant Assuérus

Nach einer Aufnahme von Victor Angerer, Wien



\* Paris, Louvre

The Coronation of the Virgin

Die Krönung der Maria Um 1620 Auf Hoiz, H. 0,33, B. 0,48

Le couronnement de la Vierge

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



\* Gotha, Herzogl. Museum St. Athanasius Der heilige Athanasius Um 1620 Nach einer Aufnahme von W. Zink & Sohn, Gotha Auf Holz, H. 0,48, B. 0,62 St-Athanase



\*Gotha, Herzogl. Museum St. Basilius Der heilige Basilius Um 1620 Auf Holz, H. 0,48, B. 0,62 St-Basile

Nach einer Aufnahme von W. Zink & Sohn, Gotha



"Wien, Akademie St. Cecilia Die heilige Cäcilie Um 1620

Nach einer Aufnahme von Victor Angerer, Wien

Auf Holz, H. 0,28, B. 0,435 Ste-Cécile



Der heilige Gregor von Nazianz St. Gregory of Nazianz Um 1620 St-Grégoire de Nazianze

Nach einer Aufnahme von W. Zink, Gotha



\* Wien, Akademie

St. Jerome

## Der heilige Hieronymus Um 1620

Nach einer Aufnahme von J. Löwy, Wien

<sup>-</sup> Auf Holz, H. 0,30, B. 0,455 St-Jérome



\* Gotha, Herzogl. Museum St. Augustinus Der heilige Augustinus Um 1620 Auf Holz, H. 0,48, B. 0,62 St-Augustin

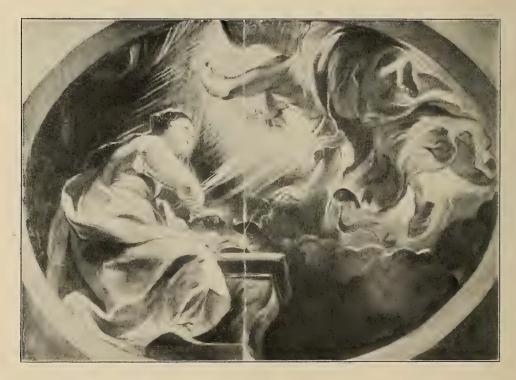
Nach einer Aufnahme von W. Zink & Sohn, Gotha



\* London, Dulwich College Gallery St. Barbaras Flucht The Flight of St. Barbary Um 1620 I

Auf Holz, H. 0,32, B. 0,465 La fuite de Ste-Barbe

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



\* Wien, Akademie The Annunciation Mariä Verkündigung Um 1620 Auf Holz, H. 0,32, B. 0,44 L'annonciation

Nach einer Aufnahme von Victor Angerer, Wien



\* Antwerpen, Museum

Christ on the Cross

Christus am Kreuz (Le coup de lance) 1620 Auf Hoiz, H. 4,24- B. 3,10 Christ en croix

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Wien, Galerie CzerninDie heiligen Frauen am Grabe ChristiThe holy Women before the Sepulchre of ChristUm 1620Les sainte Nach einer Aufnahme von J. Löwy, Wien Les saintes femmes près du tombeau du Christ

"Wien, Galerie Czernin Auf Holz, H. 1,12, B. 1,46





\* Düsseldorf, Sammlung der Kunstakademie

The Assumption of the Virgin

Die Himmelfahrt Mariä Um 1620 Auf Holz, H. 4,23, B. 2,81

L'assomption de la Vierge

Nach einer Aufnahme von Otto Renard in Düsseldorf

Nach einer Aufnahme von F. Bruckmann, A.-G, München

Maria mit dem Kinde Um 1620 La Vierge avec l'enfant Jésus

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,51, B. 1,08

\* Berlin, Kgl. Museum



"München, Alte Pinakottiek Auf Holz, H. 2,44, B. 1,74 Das Martyrium des heiligen Laurentius Um 1620 The Martyrdom of St. Lawrence Le martyre de St-Laurent





\*Wien, Hofmuseum

St. Magdalen repentant

Die reuige Magdalena Um 1620 Auf Leinwand, H. 2,05, B. 1,57

Ste-Madeleine pénitente



» München, Alte Pinakothek

The Fall of the rebellious Angels

Der Engelsturz Um 1620 Aul Leinwand, H. 4,34, B. 2,89

Nach einer Aufnahme von F. Bruckmann, A.-G., München



\*München, Alte Pinakothek Auf Leinwand, H. 2,61, B. 2,65 Graf Thomas von Arundel und seine Gemahlin The Earl Thomas of Arundel and his Wife 1620 Le comte Thomas d'Arundel et sa femme



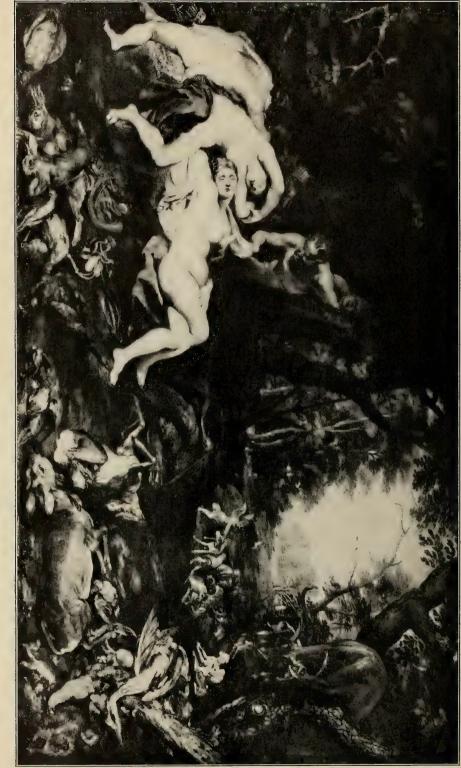


Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Auf Leinwand, H. 2,12, B. 2,56 La marche de Silène

> Bacchanal Um 1620

\* Berlin, Kgi. Museum The Triumph of Silenus



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Die Ruhe der Diana nach der Jagd Um 1620

Le repos de Diane

Auf Holz, H. 0,66, B. 1,09

\*München, Alte Pinakothek The sleeping Diana



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanistaengl, München

Dianas Rast nach der Jagd Um 1620

Le repos de Diane après la chasse

\*München, Alte Pinakothek The Rest of Diana after the Hunt Nach einer Aufnahme von'Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Eine Wildschweinsjagd Um 1620

> Auf Holz, H. 1,37, B. 1,685 La chasse au sanglier

Dresden, Kgl. Galerie

The Chase of Wild-boar





Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Der Schiffbruch des Aeneas Um 1620

The Shipwreck of Aeneas

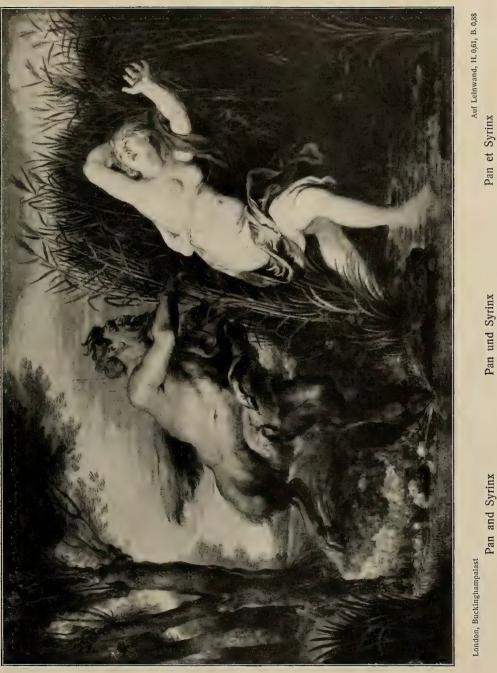
Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Die Jagd des kalydonischen Ebers The Hunt of the Wild-boar of Calydon Um 1620 La La chasse du sanglier de Calydone

Auf Leinwand, H. 3,27, B. 4,16

\* Wien, Hofmuseum





Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Pan und Syrinx Um 1620

Pan and Syrinx

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Die vier Weltteile Um 1620

> Auf Leinwand, H. 2,09, B. 2,84 Les quatre parties du monde

\*Wien, Hofmuseum

The four Quarters of the Globe





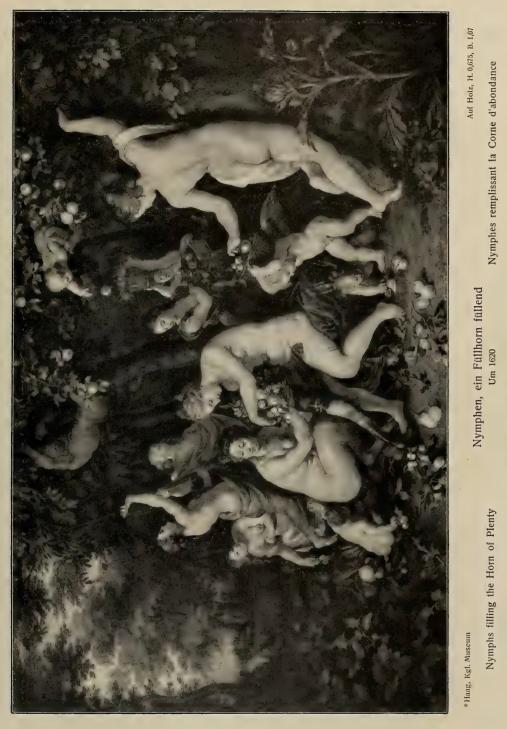


Adam receiving the forbidden Fruit

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengi, München

Adam und Eva im Paradies Um 1620

Adam acceptant d'Ève le fruit défendu



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

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\* Glasgow, Corporation Art Gallery

Auf Holz, H. 1,08, B. 0,72

Die Natur wird von den Grazien geschmückt The Nature attired by the three Graces Um 1620 La Nature parée par les trois Grâces

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Der Kopf der Medusa Um 1620

La tête de Méduse

The Gorgon's Head

\*Wlen, Hofmuseum



\* London, Nationalgalerie

Susan Fourment

Susanna Fourment ("Le chapeau de paille") Um 1620 Susanne Fourment

Auf Holz, H. 0,77, B. 0,53

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



\* Antwerpen, Museum

The Holy Trinity

Die heilige Dreifaltigkeit Um 1620-1621 Auf Holz, H. 1,59, B. 1,52 La sainte Trinité

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

The Virgin with Child Um 1620-1624 La Vierge avec l'enfant Maria mit dem Kinde

Auf Holz, H. 0,65, B. 0,48

\* Brüssel, Kgl. Museum



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

St. Francis Der heilige Franziskus Um 1620-1625 St-François

Kassel, Kgl. Museum Fridericianum (früher Kathol. Kirche) Auf Holz, H. 0,85, B. 0,66





\* Kassel, Kgl. Galerie

Auf Leinwand, H. 2,57, B. 2,02

Die Madonna, von vier bussfertigen Sündern und Heiligen verehrt The Madonna adored by four Penitents and Saints Um 1620-1625 La Vierge adorée par quatre pénitents et par des Saints

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Budapest, Nationalgalerie

Mucius Scaevola vor Porsenna Mucius Scaevola before Porsenna Um 1620-1626 Mucius Scévola devant Porsenna

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



Die Madonna im Blumenkranz

The Madonna in a Garland of Flowers La Vierge entourée d'une guirlande de fleurs

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Mit Genehmigung von Charles Sedelmeyer, Paris

Die Taufe Konstantins Um 1621-1622

> Aut Holz, H. 0,45, B. 0,55 Le baptême de Constantin

· Paris, F. Bischoffsheim

The Baptism of Constantine



## Mit Genehmigung von Charles Sedelmeyer, Paris

Das Monogramm Christi erscheint Konstantin Um 1621–1622 The Monogramm of Christ appearing to Constantine Le monogramme du Christ apparait à Constantin

Auf Holz, II. 0,45, B. 0,55

\* Philadelphia, John G. Johnson



Nach einer Aufnahme von J. Löwy, Wien

Portrait of a Man

1621

Portrait d'homme

Anne of Austria, Queen of France Paris, Louvre Anna von Oesterreich, Königin von Frankreich Um 1620-1625 Anne d'Autriche, reine de France

Auf Holz, H. 1,06, B. 0,93







\*Madrid, Prado-Museum

Maria de' Medici Um 1621-1625 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,30, B. 1,08

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



 \* Paris, Louvre
 Auf Leinwand, H. 3,94, B. 1,55
 Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici 1621—1625
 1. Das Schicksal der Maria von Medici
 The Story of Mary of Medici
 L'histoire de Marie de Médicis
 1. The Destiny of Mary of Medici
 La destinée de Marie de Médicis



Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici 1621—1625 2. Die Geburt der Maria von Medici Auf Leinwand, H. 3,94, B. 2,95

The Story of Mary of Medici 2. The Birth of Mary of Medici

L'histoire de Marie de Médicis 2. La naissance de Marie de Médicis



Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici 

Auf Leinwand, H. 3,94, B. 2,95

The Story of Mary of Medici 3. The Education of Mary of Medici

L'histoire de Marie de Médicis 3. L'éducation de Marie de Médicis



Auf Leinwand, H. 3,94, B. 2,95 Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici Um 1621-1625 4. Heinrich IV. empfängt das Bildnis der Maria von Medici The Story of Mary of MediciL'histoire de Marie de Médicis4. Henry IV receiving the Portrait of Mary of Medici4. Henri IV reçoit le portrait de Marie de Médicis



Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici 1621-1625 5. Die Vermählung der Maria von Medici

Auf Leinwand, H. 3,94, B. 2,95

The Story of Mary of Medici 5. The Marriage of Mary of Medici

L'histoire de Marie de Médicis 5. Le mariage de Marie de Médicis



Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici

1621–1625 6. Die Ausschiffung der Maria von Medici im Hafen von Marseille

The Story of Mary of Medici 6. The Landing of Mary of Medici in the Harbour of Marseilles Le débarquement de Marie de Médicis au port de Marseille



Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici 1621-1625

Auf Leinwand, H. 3,94, B. 2,95

7. Die Vermählung Heinrichs IV. mit Maria von Medici

The Story of Mary of MediciL'histoire de Marie de Médicis7. The Marriage of Henry IV and Mary of Medici7. Le mariage de Henri IV avec Marie de Médicis



Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici 1621—1625 8. Die Geburt Ludwigs XIII. in Fontaineblau

The Story of Mary of Medici 8. The Birth of Louis XIII at Fontainebleau

L'histoire de Marie de Médicis 8. La naissance de Louis XIII à Fontainebleau



Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici 1621–1627 9. Heinrich IV. zieht in den Krieg nach Deutschland Auf Leinwand, H. 3,94, B. 2,95

9. Henrich IV. The Story of Mary of Medici 9. Henry IV going to War in Germany

L'histoire de Marie de Médicis 9. Henri IV part pour la guerre d'Allemagne

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

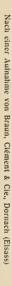


L'histoire de Marie de Médicis 10. Couronnement de Marie de Médicis

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)

1621—1625 10. Krönung der Maria von Medici

The Story of Mary of Medici 10. The Coronation of Mary of Medici



L'histoire de Marie de Médicis 11. L'apothéose d'Henri IV

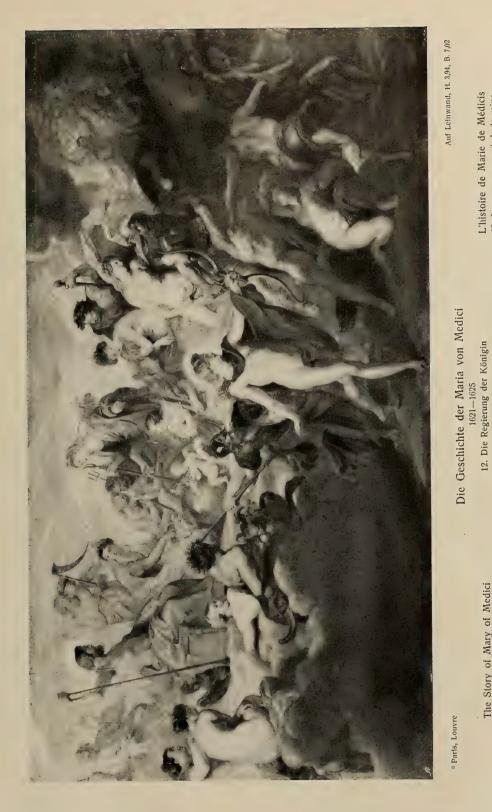
Auf Leinwand, H. 3,94, B. 7,27

The Story of Mary of Medici 11. The Apotheosis of Henry IV

> Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici 1621–1625 11. Apotheose Heinrichs IV.

Paris, Louvre





L'histoire de Marie de Médicis 12. Le gouvernement de la reine

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)

12. The Government of the Queen The Story of Mary of Medici



Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici 1621-1625 13. Die Reise der Königin nach Ponts-de-Cé Auf Leinwand, H. 3,94, B. 2,95

The Story of Mary of Medici 13. The Journey of the Queen to Ponts-de-Cé

L'histoire de Marie de Médicis 13. Le voyage de la reine à Ponts-de-Cé

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici 1621-1625 14. Die Auswechslung der beiden Prinzessinnen auf dem Andaye-Flusse The Story of Mary of Medici 14. The Exchange of the Princesses on the Andaye River Auf Leinward, H. 3,9 1621-1625 14. L'histoire de Marie de Médicis 14. L'échange des deux princesses sur la Andaye River 14. L'échange des deux princesses sur la

Auf Leinwand, H. 3,94, B. 2,95

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici 1621–1625 15. Die glückliche Regierung edici L'hist Auf Leinwand, H. 3,94, B. 2,95

L'histoire de Marie de Médicis 15. La félicité de la régence

The Story of Mary of Medici 15. The prosperous Government



Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici 1621-1625 16. Die Grossjährigkeit Ludwigs XIII.

The Story of Mary of Medici 16. The Majority of Louis XIII

L'histoire de Marie de Médicis 16. La majorité de Louis XIII

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



\*Paris, Louvre Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici 1621–1625 17. Die Flucht der Königin aus dem Schloss von Blois The Story of Mary of Medici L'histoire de Marie de Medicis 17. The Flight of the Queen from the Castle of Blois 17. La reine s'enfuit du château de Blois



Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici 1621 - 1625

Auf Leinwand, H. 3,94, B. 2,96

18. Versöhnung der Maria von Medici mit ihrem Sohn

The Story of Mary of MediciL'histoire de Marie de Médicis18. The Reconciliation of Mary of Medici with her Son18. Réconciliation de Marie de Médicis avec son fils



Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici 1621–1625 19. Der Friedensschluss Iedici L'histo Auf Leinwand, H. 3,94, B. 2,96

L'histoire de Marie de Médicis 19. La conclusion de la paix

The Story of Mary of Medici 19. The Conclusion of Peace



Paris, Louvre Auf Leinwand, H. 3,94, B. 2,85 Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici 1621—1625 20. Zusammenkunft der Maria von Medici mit ihrem Sohne The Story of Mary of Medici 20. Interview of Mary of Medici and her Son 20. Entrevue de Marie de Médicis et de son fils



Paris, Louvre Auf Leinwand, H. 3,94, B. 1,60 Die Geschichte der Maria von Medici 1621–1625 21. Der Triumph der Wahrheit The Story of Mary of Medici 21. The Triumph of the Truth 21. Le triomphe de la vérité

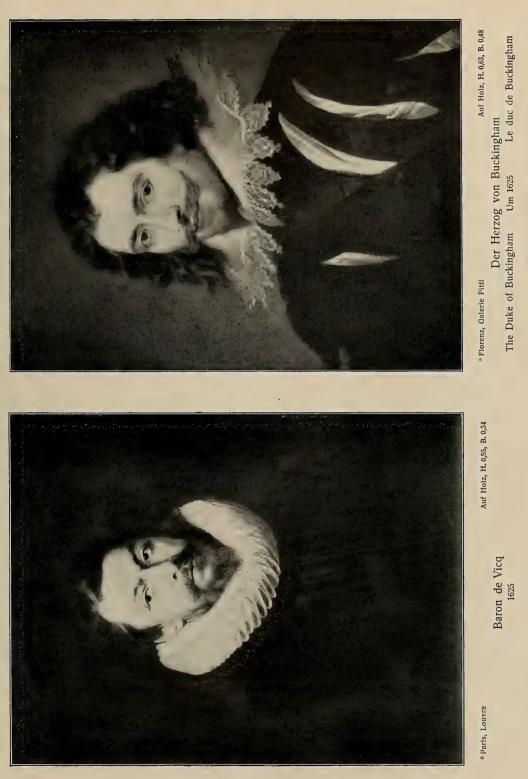


 München, Alte Pinakothek
 Maria von Medici verlässt Paris Um 1622
 Maria of Medici quiting Paris
 Marie de Médicis quittant Paris

Nach einer Aufnahme von F. Bruckmann, A.-G., München



\* Paris, Louvre Johanna von Oesterreich, Grossherzogin von Toskana Um 1621—1625 Jane of Austria, Grand-duchess of Toscany Jeanne d'Autriche, grande-duchesse de Toscane \*Paris, Louvre Auf Leinwand, H. 2,47, B. 1,17 Franz von Medici, Grossherzog von Toskana Um 1621—1625 Francis of Medici, Grand-duke of Toscany François de Médicis, grand-duć de Toscane



Nach einer Aufnahme von D. Anderson, Rom



Madrid, Prado-Museum

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,29, B. 1,06

Anna von Oesterreich, Gemahlin Ludwigs XIII. Anne of Austria, Wife of Louis XIII Um 1625 Anne d'Autriche, femme de Louis XIII



Apollo verjagt Diana Um 1621-1625

Apollon chassant Dianc

Apollo chasing Diana

The Woman with the Coal-pan 1622 Die Alte mit dem Kohlenbecken La femme au réchaud Auf Holz, H. 1,16, B. 0,92

\* Dresden, Kgl. Galerie





Venus in the Forge of Vulcan Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München Venus in der Schmiede des Vulkan 1622Vénus dans la forge de Vulcain

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Nach einer Aufnahme von D. Anderson, Rom

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengt, München



Petersburg, Eremitage

Isabella Brant Um 1623 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,53, B. 1,77

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



\*Antwerpen, Museum

The Adoration of the Magi 1624

Auf Holz, H. 4,47, B. 2,35

L'adoration des rois

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



 Die Auferweckung des Lazarus

 The Resurrection of Lazarus
 Um 1624
 La résurrection de Lazare



Die Flucht Lots aus Sodom 1625

La fuite de Loth

The Flight of Loth

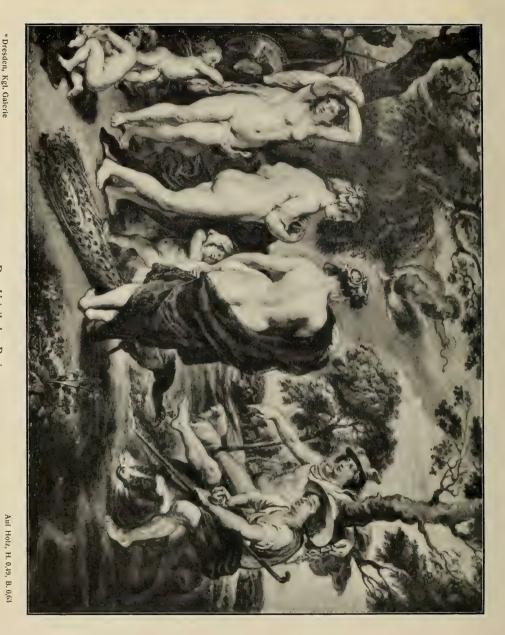
\* Paris, Louvre

Le jugement de Paris

Das Urteil des Paris Um 1625

\* Dresden, Kgl. Galerie

The Judgment of Paris





Kassel, Kgl. Galerie Auf Leinwand, H. 2,05, B. 1,18 Bildnis eines Orientalen Um 1623–1625 Portrait of an Oriental Portrait d'un Oriental

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

La femme au miroir

A young Woman with a Mirror

Das Mädchen mit dem Spiegel Um 1625

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Stockholm, NationalmuseumSimson zerreisst den LöwenAuf Holz, H. 0,35, B. 0,46Samson tearing the LionUm 1625Samson déchirant le lion



\* Amsterdam, Reichsmuseum Cimon Cimon and Pero

Cimon und Pero (Caritas romana) Um 1625 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,55, B. 1,86 Cimon et Péro



Cimon et Iphigénie

Cimon und Efigenia Um 1625

Cimon and Iphigenia

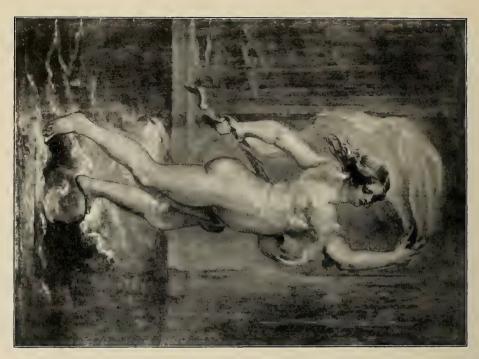
\* Wien, Hofmuseum

La Fortune Esquisse Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Mars, Venus and Amor A Sketch Mars mit Venus und Amor Um 1625 Skizze Mars, Vénus et l'Amour Esquisse Auf Holz, H. 0,31, B. 0,23

Berlin, Kgl. Museum





Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

\* Berlin, Kgl. Museum

Auf Holz, H. 0,34, B. 0,23

The Fortune A Sketch

Fortuna Skizze Um 1625



Paris, Louvre Susan Fourment

Susanna Fourment Um 1625 Auf Holz, H. 0,62, B. 0,47 Suzanne Fourment

Bildnis eines alten Herrn Portrait of an old Man Um 1625 Portrait d'un homme âgé

Auf Holz, H. 0,50, B. 0,40

Wien, Hofmuseum



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Bildnis einer Kammerfrau der Erzherzogin Isabella Portrait of a Chamber-maid of the Portrait d'une camériste de l'archi-Archiduchess Isabella Um 1625 duchesse Isabelle





\* Paris, Durand-Ruel

Ambrogio Spinola Um 1625



\* Braunschweig, Herzogl. Museum

Ambrogio Spinola 1625–1628 Auf Holz, H. 1,175, B. 0,85

Nach einer Aufnahme von F. Bruckmann, A.-G., München



Antwerpen, Museum

Portrait of a Man

Bildnis eines Mannes Um 1625 Auf Holz, H. 1,04, B. 0,74

Portrait d'homme



\* Wien, Hofmuseum

SS. Pipin and Bega

Der heilige Pipin und die heilige Bega Um 1625 St-Pépin et Ste-Bègue

Auf Holz, H. 0,92, B. 0,76

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



\*Antwerpen, Museum Di The Education of the Virgin

Die Erziehung der heiligen Jungfrau gin Um 1625-1626

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,93, B. 1,40 U L'éducation de la Vierge



\*Wien, Fürstl. Liechtensteinsche Galerie Albert und Nikolaus Rubens Um 1625–1626 Auf Holz, H. 1,58, B. 0,92

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



\* Augsburg, Heilig-Kreuzkirche The Assumption of the Virgin Um 1625—1627 L'assomption de la Vierge

Nach einer Aufnahme von Fr. Höfle, Augsburg

Der Triumph des Silen Um 1625–1627

La marche de Silène

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,37, B. 1,97

London, Nationalgalerie The Triumph of Silenus





\* San Francisco, W. H. Crocker

The Holy Family

Die heilige Familie Um 1625-1628 Auf Holz, H. 1,045, B. 0,73

La sainte famille

Mit Genehmigung von Charles Sedelmeyer, Paris

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie.,-Dornach (Elsass)

\* Madrid, Prado-Museum Der Triumph des Abendmahls über den Götzendienst The Sacrement triumphant over the Idolatry Um 1625–1628 Le triomphe de l'eucharistie sur l'idolâtrie Auf Holz, H. 0,86, B. 0,91





\* Madrid, Prado-Museum

Auf Holz, H. 0,86, B. 0,91

Der Triumph des Abendmahls über die KetzereiThe Sacrement triumphant over the HeresyLe triomphe de l'eucharistie sur l'hérésie

The Sacrement triumphant over Ignorance and Blindness Der Triumph des Abendmahls über Unwissenheit und Verblendung Le triomphe de l'eucharistie sur l'ignorance et l'aveuglement Auf Holz, H. 0,86, B. 0,91







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# Madrid, Prado-Museum

Auf Holz, H. 0,86, B. 0,91

Der Triumph der göttlichen Liebe Um 1626—1628 The Triumph of the divine Love Le triomphe de l'amour divin

Die Begegnung Abrahams und Melchisedeks The Meeting of Abraham and Melchisedech Um 1626-1628 Le rencontre d'Abraham et de Melchisedech

Auf Leinwand, H. 3,15, B. 5,80

\*London, Herzog von Westminster





\* Madrid, Prado-Museum

The four Evangelists

Die vier Evangelisten Um 1626-1628 Auf Holz, H. 0,86, B. 0,91

Les quatre évangélistes



\* Madrid, Prado-Museum

Die Verteidiger des Abendmahls Um 1626-1628

Auf Holz, H. 0,86, B. 0,91

The Defenders of the Sacrement

Les défenseurs de l'eucharistie



\*London, Charles Butler Portrait of a Lady

Bildnis einer Dame Um 1625—1628 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,12, B. 0,83 Portrait d'une dame

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



München, Alte Pinakothek Auf Leinwand, H. 1,038, B. 0,78 Bildnis eines Franziskanermönchs Um 1625—1630 Portrait of a Franciscan Monk Portrait d'un moine franciscain

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Antwerpen, Kathedrale The Assumption of the Virgin

Die Himmelfahrt Mariä 1626 Auf Holz, H. 4,90, B. 3,25 L'assomption de la Vierge



\* Paris, Louvre

Die Anbetung der Könige The Adoration of the Magi Um 1626–1627 L'adoration

Auf Leinwand, H. 2,80, B. 2,18

L'adoration des rois

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



\* Madrid, Prado-Museum

Drei Nymphen mit Füllhorn Um 1626—1628 Auf Leinwand, H. 2,23, B. 1,62

Three Nymphs with the Horn of Plenty

Trois nymphes avec la corne d'abondance

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Nach einer Aufnahme von Kühl & Co., Frankfurt a. M.

The Madonna and Saints Maria mit dem Kind und Heiligen Um 1628 La Vierge entourée de Saints et Saintes

Frankfurt a M., Städelsches Kunstinstitut Auf Hoiz, 11, 0,64, B. 0,40



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

The Madonna and Saints La Vierge entourée de Saints et Saintes Maria mit dem Kind und Heiligen Um 1628





\* Antwerpen, Augustinerkirche Auf Leinwand, H. 5,64, B. 4,01 Die Madonna, von Heiligen verehrt The Madonna adored by Saints 1628 La Vierge adorée par des Saints et Saintes



Madrid, Prado-Museum

The Holy Family

Die heilige Familie Um 1626-1630 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,15, B. 0,90

La sainte famille

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



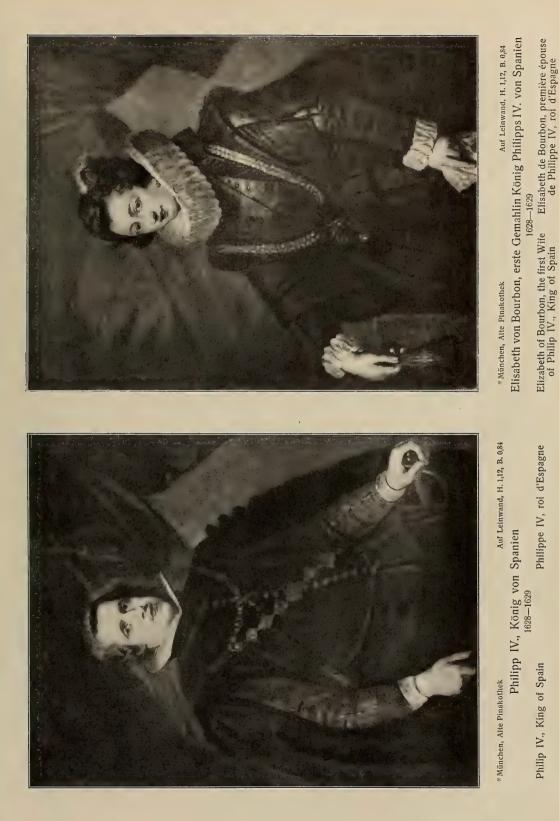
\* Madrid, Prado-Museum

Philip II, King of Spain

Philipp II., König von Spanien Um 1628-1629 Philippe II, roi d'Espagne

Auf Leinwand, H. 3,14, B. 2,28

Nach einer Aufnahme von Lacoste y Cia., Madrid



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

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Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Haufstaeugl, München

München, Alte Pinakothek Auf Leinwand, H. 1,18, B. 0,84
 Infant Don Ferdinand von Spanien Um 1628–1629
 The Infant Don Ferdinand L'Infant Don Ferdinand d'Espagne



Nach einer Aufnahme von J. Löwy, Wien

Elisabeth, erste Gemahlin des Königs Philipp IV. von Spanien Um 1628–1629 Elizabeth, first Wife of Philip IV., Elisabeth, première épouse de King of Spain Philippe IV, roi d'Espagne Wien, Hofmuseum

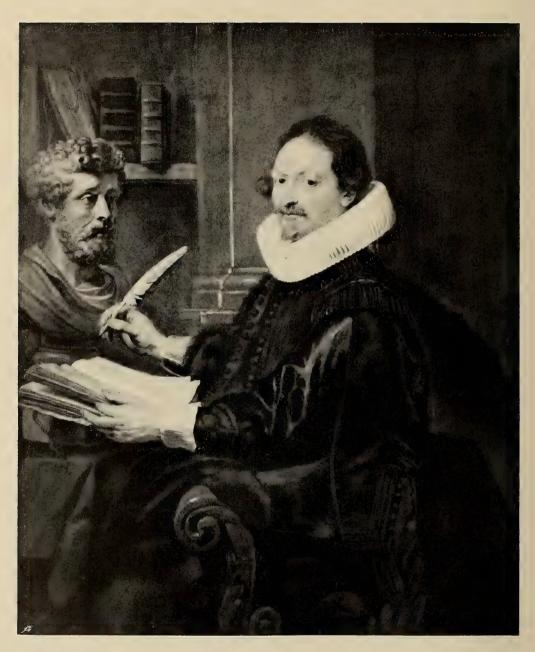
Auf Holz, H. 0,48, B. 0,40



Braunschweig, Herzogl. Museum Portrait of a Man

Bildnis eines Mannes Um 1628–1630 Auf Holz, H. 1,055, B. 0,725 Portrait d'homme

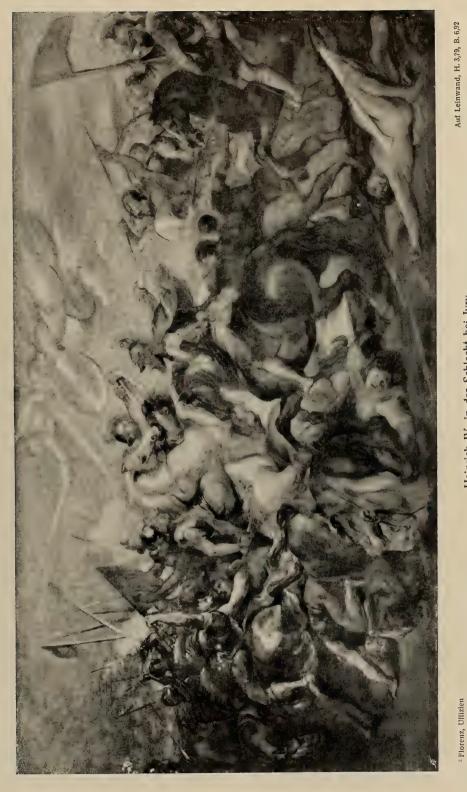
Nach einer Aufnahme von F. Bruckmann, A.-G., München



\* Antwerpen, Museum

Caspar Gevartius (Gevaerts) Um 1628–1630 Auf Holz, H. 1,20, B. 0,99

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



Nach einer Aufnahme von Fratelli Alinari, Florenz

Heinrich IV. in der Schlacht bei Ivry Um 1628-1631

Henri IV à la bataille d'Ivry

Henry IV. in the Battle of Ivry



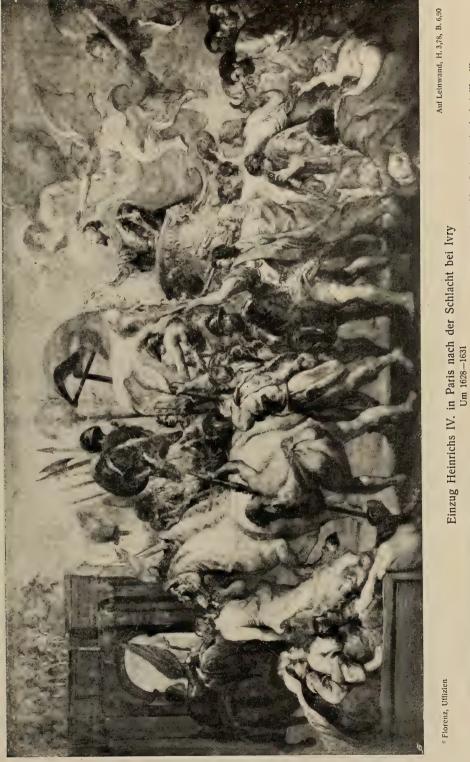
The Taking of Paris by Henry IV.

Die Einnahme von Paris durch Heinrich IV. Um 1628–1631

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Auf Holz, H. 0,24, B. 0,45

La prise de Paris par Henri IV



Nach einer Aufnahme von Fratelli Alinari, Florenz

L'entrée de Henri IV à Paris après la bataille d'Ivry

Entrance of Henry IV. at Paris after the Battle of Ivry

« Florenz, Uffizien

Um 1628--1631 Henry IV. taking the Opportunity for Henri IV saisissant l'occasion opportune the Conclusion of Peace pour conclure la paix

<sup>4</sup> Wien, Fürstl. Liechtenstelnsche Galerie Auf Holz, H. 0,64, B. 0,50 Heinrich IV. ergreift die günstige Gelegenheit, Frieden zu schliessen



Um 1628-1631 The Battle of Coutras

Die Schlacht bei Coutras

La bataille de Coutras

\* Wien, Fürstl. Liechtensteinsche Galerie





\*Boston, Mrs. Gardner-Museum

Thomas Earl of Arundel

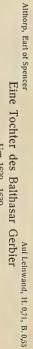
Thomas Graf von Arundel Um 1629—1630 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,27, B. 1,02

Thomas comte d'Arundel

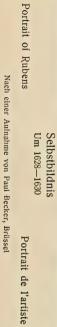
Nach einer Aufnahme von T. E. Marr, Boston. Copyright 1904

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

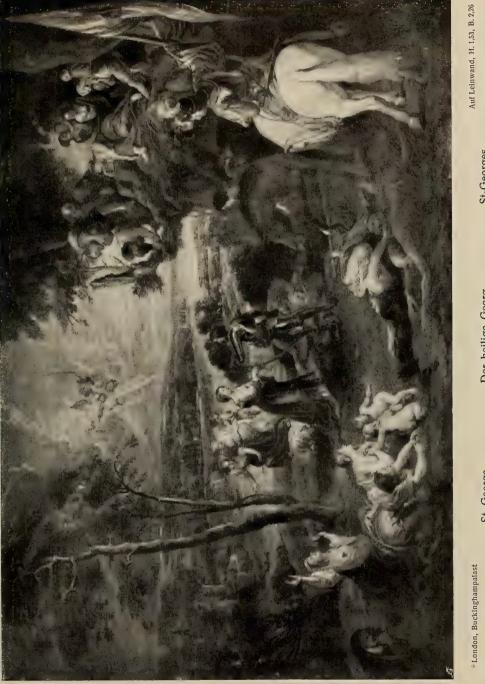
Um 1629---1630 A Daughter of Balthazar Gerbier L Eine Tochter des Balthasar Gerbier Une fille de Balthasar Gerbier











Nach elner Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

St-Georges

Der heilige Georg 1629–1630

St. George



\*Kopenhagen, Kgl. Galerie

Matthäus Yrsselius Um 1630 Auf Holz, H. 1,20, B. 1,04



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Krieg und Frieden Um 1630

La Guerre et la Paix

War and Peace

\* München, Alte Pinakothek

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Nach einer Aufnahme von D. Anderson, Rom

Hercule entre la Vertu et le Vice

Herkules zwischen Tugend und Laster Herkules between Virtue and Vice Um 1630 F

\* Florenz, Uffizien





Die Apotheose Jakobs I. The Apotheosis of Jacob I. Um 1630–1634 L'apothéose de Jacques I

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



The Benefits of the Government of Jacob I. The Benefits of the Government of Jacob I. Les bienfaits du gouvernement de Jacques I

Nach einer Aufnahme von Victor Angerer, Wien



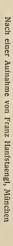
\* Petersburg, Eremitage

Auf Holz, H. 0,64, B. 0,49

Jakob I. bestimmt seinen Sohn Karl zum König von Schottland Um 1630-1634 Jacob I. destining his Son Charles for King of Scotland

Jacques I désignant son fils Charles comme roi d'Écosse

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



The Coronation of the Virgin Le couronnement de la Vierge Die Krönung der Maria Auf Leinwand, H. 2,64, B. 1,82

Berlin, Kgl. Museum

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,04, B. 0,82



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Michel Ophovius Um 1630

' \* Haag, Kgl. Museum





\*Petersburg, Eremitage Auf Leinwand, H. 1,74, B. 1 Susanna Fourment und ihre Tochter Katharina Susan Fourment and her Daughter Um 1630 Suzanne Fourment et sa fille Catherine Catherine

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Nach Goeler von Ravensburg, Rubens und die Antike

Die Geburt der Venus La naissance de Venus Um 1630–1631

Auf Holz, H. 0,58, B. 0,76

\* London, Nationalgalerie

The Birth of Venus





Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

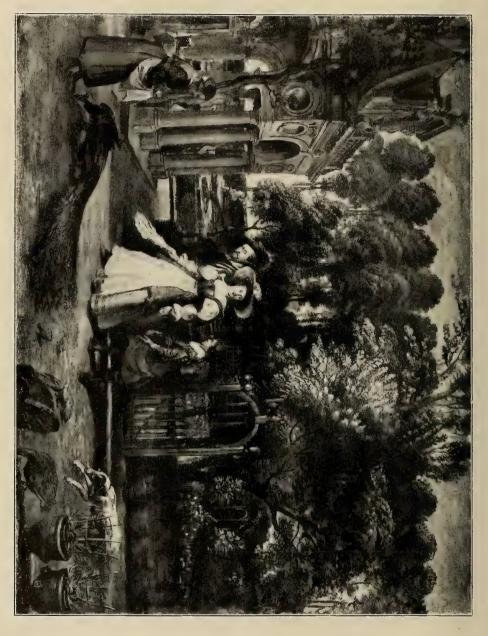
319

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Rubens and Helena Fourment walking in her Garden Rubens und Helene Fourment im Garten Um 1630–1631 Rubens et Hélène Fourment se promenant dans leur jardin

Auf Holz, H. 0,97, B. 1,31

\* München, Alte Pinakothek





München, Alte Pinakothek

Helene Fourment Um 1630-1631 Auf Holz, H. 1,60, B. 1,34

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München





\* Wien, Holmuseum Helene Fourment im Pelzrock Um 1630–1631 Helena Fourment in a Fur-coat Hélène Fourment à la pelisse

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Such einer Anhabene von Prast Henlettung), Mincham

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# Berlin, Kgl. Museum

The Death of Achilles

Der Tod des Achilles Um 1630-1632 Auf Leinwand, H. 0,47, B. 0,47

La mort d'Achille

Mit Genehmigung von Charles Sedelmeyer, Paris



La Vierge donnant une chape à St-Ildefonse

\* Petersburg, Eremitage Die Madonna übergibt dem heiligen Ildefonso einen Chormantel The Madonna presenting a Cope to St. Ildefonso Um 1630 La Vierge





Le triptyche de St-Ildefonse

Der Altar des heiligen Ildefonso 1630–1632

The Triptychon of St. Ildefonso

Auf Holz, Mittelbild H. 3,52, B. 2,36, Flügelbilder je H. 3,52, B. 1,09

"Wien, Hofmuseum





 Wien, Hofmuseum
 Die heilige Familie unter dem Apfelbaum
 Auf Holz, H. 3,53, B. 2,33

 The Holy Family under the Apple-tree
 1630—1632
 La sainte famille sous le pommier



\* Dresden, Kgl. Galerie Das Wunder des heiligen Franz de Paula

Auf Holz, H. 0,645, B. 0,73

The Miracle of St. Francis de Paula Um 1630-1632 Le miracle de St-François de Paule

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Petersburg, Eremitage Auf Leinwand, H. 0,52, B. 0,41 Kopf eines Greises Head of an old Man Um 1630–1635 Tête de vieillard



Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Brustbild eines Mannes Portrait of a Man Um 1630–1635 Portrait d'homme







Mit Genehmigung von Charles Sedehneyer, Paris

Deux anges avec une guirlande de fruits Zwei Engel mit einer Guirlande von Früchten Two Angels with a Garland Deux anges avec une g of Fruits

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,32, B. 1,45

\*Philadelphia, Rodman Wanemaker

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Portrait d'une dame

Bildnis einer Dame Um 1630-1635

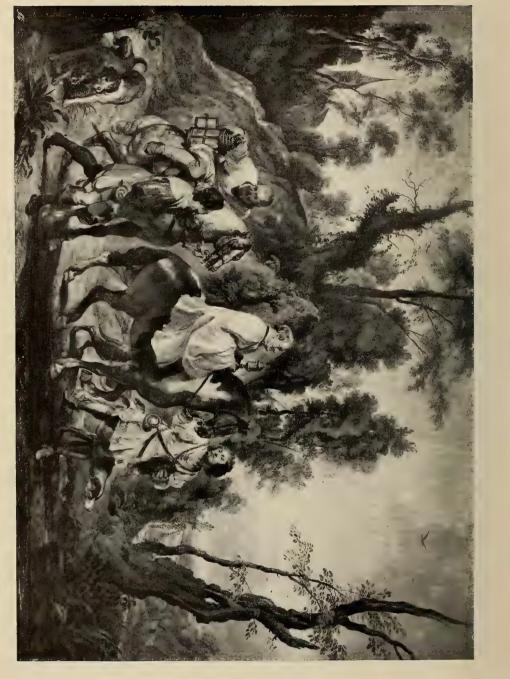
Portrait of a Lady

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

The Count Rudolph of Habsburg and the Priest Graf Rudolf von Habsburg und der Priester d the Priest Um 1630–1635 Le comte Le comte Rodolphe de Habsbourg et le prêtre

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,98, B. 2,83

Madrid, Prado-Museum





\*Wien, Baron Hermann Königswarter

Frédéric de Marselaer Um 1630-1635 Auf Ho1z, H. 0,66, B. 0,51

Mit Genehmigung von Charles Sedelmeyer, Paris

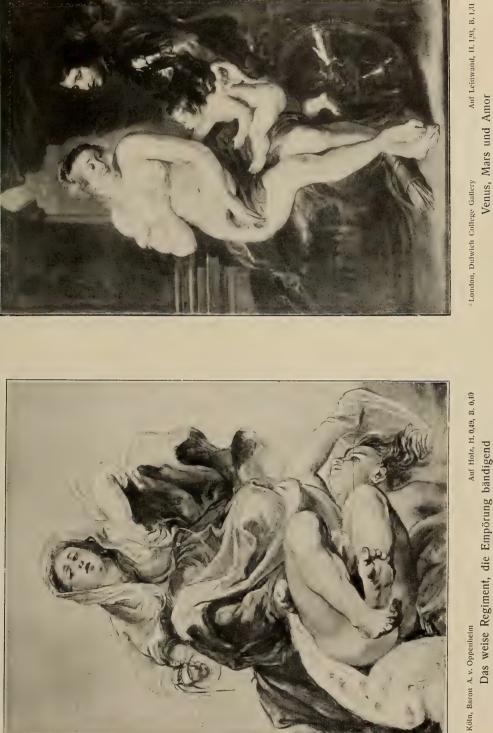


Petersburg, Eremitage

Auf Hoiz, H. 1,87, B. 0,86 Helene Fourment

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Um 1631—1632



Vénus, Mars et l'Amour Um 1632 Venus, Mars and Cupid

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaeugl, München

Le sage gouvernement domptant la rébellion Das weise Regiment, die Empörung bändigend Um 1631–1634 The wise Government taming the Rebellion

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Diana mit Nymphen von Satyrn überfallen Diana and her Nymphs surprised Um 1632 Diane et ses nymphes surprises par by Fauns des faunes



# Windsor, Kgl. Schloss

Helene Fourment (?) Um 1632 Auf Holz, H. 0,85, B. 0,60



Braunschweig, Herzogl. Museum Judith mit dem Haupte des Holofernes Judith with the Head of Holofernes Um 1632—1635 Judith tenant la tête d'Holopherne

Nach einer Aufnahme von F. Bruckmann, München



\* Paris, Baron Edmund von Rothschild The Plenty

Der Ueberfluss Um 1632-1635 Auf Leinwand, H. 2,28, B. 2,24 L'abondance



\* Paris, Louvre

Thomyris and Cyrus

Thomyris und Cyrus Um 1633 Auf Leinwand, H. 2,63, B. 1,99 Thomyris et Cyrus

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



\* Paris, Baron Alphons von Rothschild

Auf Holz, H. 2,03, B. 1,76

Rubens mit seiner Gattin Helene Fourment und ihrem Erstgeborenen Rubens, his Wife Helena Fourment and her First-born Um 1633 leur premier-né



\* Antwerpen, Museum

Auf Holz, H. 1,93, B. 1,39

Die heilige Therese für die Seelen im Fegefeuer bittend St. Theresa praying for the Souls Um 1633–1635 Sainte Thérèse priant pour les âmes in the Purgatory au purgatoire

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



North einer Andralung von Franz Hartstangt, Manstern

Merkur und Argus Un 1614

Mercure et Argus

And Posts, PL ROX, B. OXYA





Die Siege des Kardinal-Infanten Ferdinand 1634–1635 The Victories of the Cardinal-infant Ferdinand Les victoires du cardinal-infant Ferdinand



\* Dresden, Kgl. Galerie

Quos ego! 1634--1635 Auf Leinwand, H. 3,26, B. 3,845

Nach einer Aufnahme von F. O. Brockmann's Nachf., R. Tamme, Dresden



\* Wien, Hofmuseum

Auf Leinwand, H. 3,28, B. 3,88

König Ferdinand von Ungarn trifft mit dem Kardinal-Infanten Ferdinand bei Nördlingen zusammen 1634–1635

The Meeting of Ferdinand, King of Hungary and the Cardinal-infant at Nordlingen La rencontre du roi Ferdinand d'Hongrie et du cardinal-infant à Nordlingen

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

9.

Infantin Isabella von Spanien The Infanta Isabel of Spain 1634–1635 L'infan 1634-1635 L'infante Isabelle d'Espagne

Brüssel, Kgl. Museum Auf Leinwand, H. 1,30, B. 1,05



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Archduke Albert of Austria \* Brüssel, Kgl. Museum Erzherzog Albert von Oesterreich 1634 - 1635L'archiduc Albert d'Autriche Auf Leinwand, H. 1,30, B. 1,05





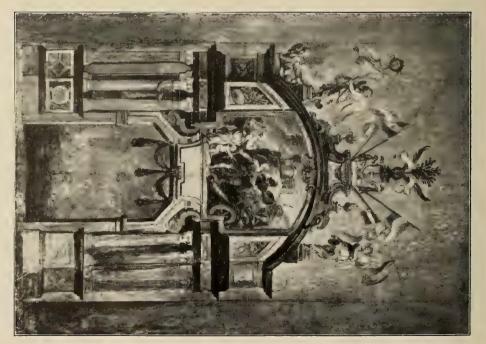
1634 - 1635

Five Statues of Sovereigns from the House of Habsburg

Cinq statues de souverains de la maison de Habsbourg

The Arch of Hercules Der Bogen des Herkules 1634 - 1635Auf Leinwand, H. 1,50, B. 0,73 L'arc d'Hercule

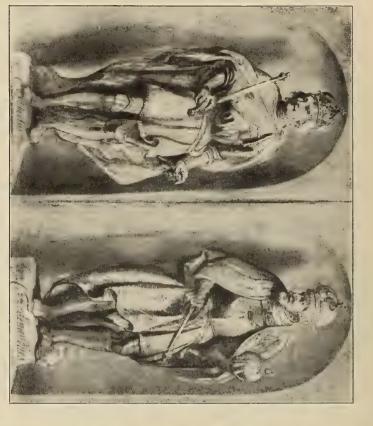
Petersburg, Eremitage

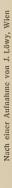


Albert II. und Ferdinand I. 1634–1635

Auf Holz, H. 0,39, B. 0,42

Aachen, Suermondt-Museum



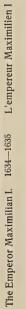


Kaiser Karl V. The Emperor Charles V. 1634–1635 L'empereur Charles-Quint

Auf Leinwand, H. 2,14, B. 1,46

\* Wien, Akademic





Nach einer Aufnahme von J. Löwy, Wien

\* Wien, Akademle Auf Leinwand, H. 2,14, B. 1,46 Kaiser Maximilian I.





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\* Petersburg, Eremitage

Auf Holz, H. 0,69, B. 0,70 Apotheose der Erzherzogin Isabella 1634-1635 The Apotheosis of the Archduchess Isabel L'apothéose de l'archiduchesse Isabelle



\* Wien, Hofmuseum

Auf Leinwand, H. 2,60, B. 1,13

Ferdinand, König von Ungarn Um 1634—1635 Ferdinand, King of Hungary Ferdinand, roi d'Hongrie

Nach einer Aufnahme von J. Löwy, Wien



\*Wien, Hofmuseum Auf Leinwand, H. 2,60, B. 1,12 Der Kardinal-Infant Ferdinand von Spanien 1634–1635 The Cardinal-infant Ferdinand of Spain Le cardinal-infant Ferdinand d'Espagne



\*Petersburg, Eremitage Auf Leinwand, H. 1,50, B. 0,73 Der Triumph des Kardinal-Infanten Ferdinand 1634–1635 The Triumph of the Cardinal-infant Ferdinand Le triomphe du cardinal-infant Ferdinand



\* Petersburg, Eremitage

The Temple of Janus

Der Janustempel 1634–1635 Auf Holz, H. 0,69, B. 0,69

Le temple de Janus



Petersburg, Eremitage

Mercury quiting Antwerp

Merkurs Abschied von Antwerpen 1634–1635 Auf Holz, H. 0,77, B. 0,79

Mercure désertant Anvers



\*Antwerpen, Museum

Der Triumphbogen der Münze Vorderseite ut 1634–1635 L'a Auf Holz, H. 1,04, B. 0,71

The triumphal Arch of the Mint Front

L'arc de triomphe de la monnaie Face antérieure

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



Addrepent Filment

Der Triumphbogen der Münze Rückseite The triumphal Arch of the Mint 1634–1635 L'a BATHON H LEE, B.F.T.

L'arc de triomphe de la monnaie

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



Paris, Charles Sedelmeyer Erzherzog Ferdinand, Kardinal-Infant von Spanien 1635 The Archduke Ferdinand, Cardinal-infant of Spain L'archiduc Ferdinand, cardinal-infant d'Espagne

 Wicn, Hofmuseum
 Auf Holz, H. 140, B. 101

 Kaiser
 Maximilian I.

 The Emperor
 Maximilian I.

 Um 1635
 L'empereur



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Charles the Bold

Karl der Kühne

Um 1635 Charles le Téméraire





Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Der bethlehemitische Kindermord Um 1635

Le massacre des innocents

The Murder of the Innocents

\* München, Alte Pinakothek



 Die Marter des heiligen Livinus

 The Martyrdom of St. Livinus
 Um 1635



Dresden, Kgl. Galerie Bathseba am Springbrunnen Bathseba at the Fountain Um 1635 Auf Holz, H. 1,75, B. 1,26

Bethsabée à la fontaine

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



\*Brüssel, Kgl. Museum The Fall of the Titans A Sketch

Der Sturz der Titanen Skizze Um 1635 H. 0,26, B. 0,42 La chute des Titans Esquisse

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



\*Brüssel, Kgl. Museum

Mercury and Argus A Sketch Merkur und Argus Skizze Um 1635 H. 0,26, B. 0,44 Mercure et Argus Esquisse



\*Brüssel, Kgl. Museum The Rape of Hippodamia A Sketch Die Entführung der Hippodamia H. 0,25, B. 0,40 Skizze L'enlèvement d'Hippodamie Um 1635 Esquisse

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



 \* Wien, Hofmuseum
 Auf Holz, H. 0,48, B. 0,66

 Der Eremit und
 die schlafende
 Angelika

 The Hermit and the sleeping Angelica
 Um 1635
 Angélique et l'Ermite



\*Wien, Fürstl. Liechtensteinsche Galerie Psyche, zum Olymp getragen Psyche carried upwards to the Heaven Um 1635 Psyché

Auf Holz, H. 0,64, B. 0,49

Psyché transportée au ciel



Nach einer Aufnahme von F. Bruckmann, A.-G., München

Nessus entführt Deianira Um 1635

Nessus abducting Deianira

Nessus enlève Déjanire

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Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Meleager und Atalante Um 1635

> Auf Leinwand, H. 1,97, B. 3,02 Méléagre et Atalante

<sup>4</sup> München, Atte Pinakothek Meleager and Atalanta





Nach Goeler von Ravensburg, Rubens und die Antike

Verliebte Centauren Um 1635

The enamoured Centaurs

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Der Raub der Sabinerinnen Um 1635

> Auf Holz, H. 1,70, B. 2,35 L'enlèvement des Sabines

London, Nationalgalerie The Abduction of the Sabine Women





Diana running a Stag

Diana auf der Hirschjagd Um 1635

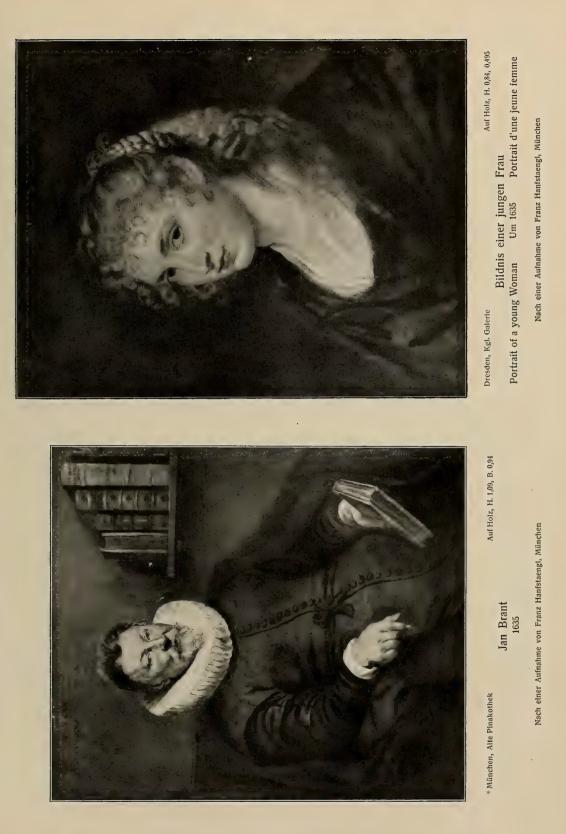
Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Diane chassant le cerf

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Helene Fourment mit ihrem Erstgeborenen Helena Fourment with her First-born Um 1635 Hélène Fourment avec son fils aîné





<sup>\*</sup> Florenz, Galerie Pitti

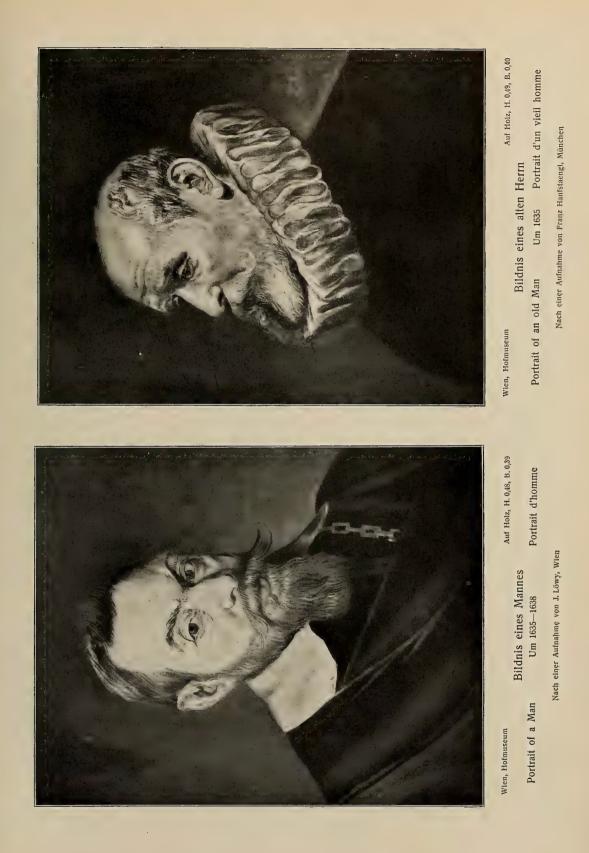
Landscape with Ulysses and Nausicaa

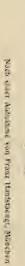
Landschaft mit Odysseus und Nausicaa Um 1635

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengi, München

Auf Holz, H. 1,28, B. 2,07

Paysage avec Ulysse et Nausicaa





Der Meierhot in Laeken Um 1935

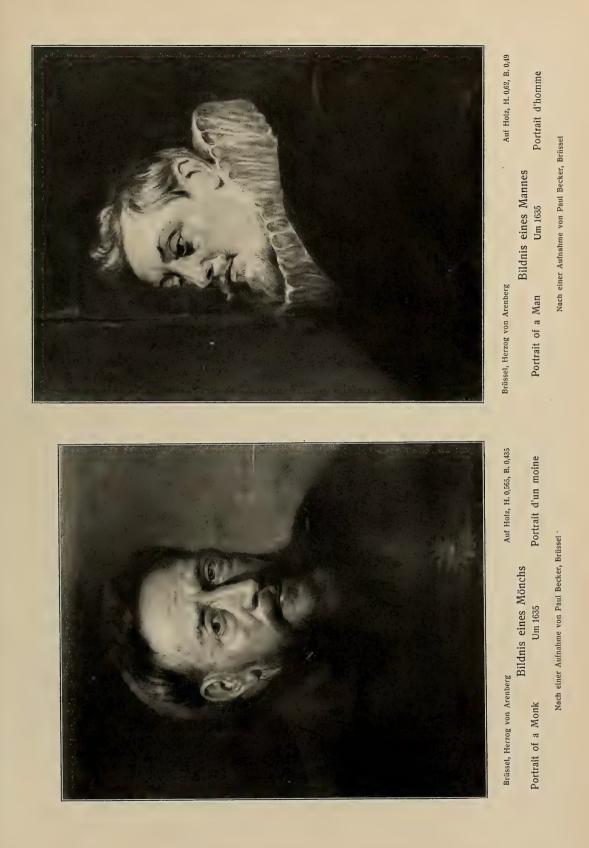
"Lorden Beck chart Print

The Farm at Laeken

Aut Horz, H 0.545, B. 1.25

La ferme de Laeken







\* Amsterdam, Reichsmuseum

Christ bearing the Cross

Die Kreuztragung Um 1635 Auf Holz, H. 0,72, B. 0,35

Le portement de la croix



\* Brüssel, Kgl. Museum

Christ bearing the Cross

Die Kreuztragung 1636—1637 Auf Leinwand, H. 5,60, B. 3,50

Le portement de la croix



\*New York, Metropolitan Museum

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,73, B. 2,01

Die heilige Familie mit dem heiligen FranzThe Holy Family with St. FrancisUm 1635—1636La sainte famille avec St-François

Mit Genehmigung von Charles Sedelmeyer, Paris



\* Windsor, Kgl. Schloss Auf Leinwand, H. 2,16, B. 2,13 Die heilige Familie mit dem heiligen Franz The Holy Family with St. Francis Um 1635—1636 La sainte famille avec St-François



\*Bordeaux, Museum Die Marter des heiligen Justus The Martyrdom of St. Just Um 1635–1636

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,89, B. 1,32

Le martyre de St-Just

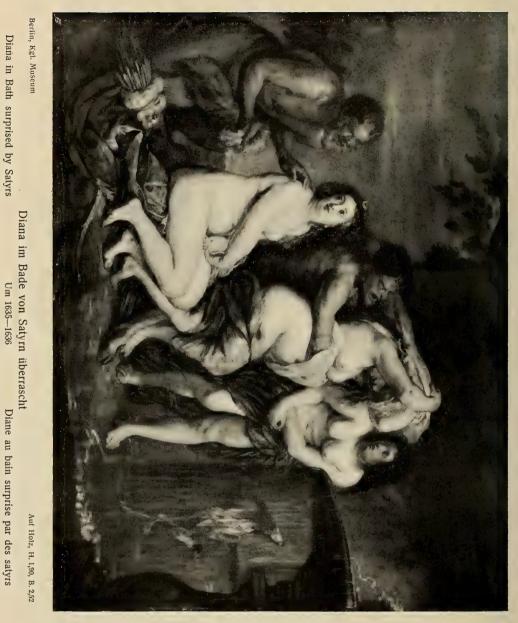


Das Urteil des Paris Um 1635-1636

Auf Holz, H.1,45, B.1,90 Le jugement de Paris

London, Nationalgalerie The Judgment of Paris





Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Diana in Bath surprised by Satyrs Diane au bain surprise par des satyrs



\*Sanssouci bei Potsdam, Bildergalerie Bathing Women

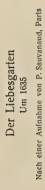
Badende Mädchen Um 1635–1636 Auf Holz, H. 0,82, B. 0,59 Femmes au bain

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



Die flämische Kirmes Um 1635–1636

La Kermesse flamande



Auf Hotz, H. 1,27, B. 1,73 Le jardin d'amour

\* Paris, Baron Edmund von Rothschild The Garden of Love



Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,98, B. 2,83 Le jardin d'amour

The Garden of Love

" Madrid, Prado-Museum





\*London, G. L. Holford Enthauptung des heiligen Paulus Decapitation of St. Paul Um 1635–1637 Décollation de St-Paul

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Haststaungt. Manchen

Die cherne Schlange Um 1935-1938

> And Leawing H Las, B 247 Le serpent d'airain

The brazen Serpent





Madrid, Prado-Museum

Auf Leinwand, H. 2,01, B. 1,71 Der Leichnam Christi auf dem Schoss der Maria Um 1635---1638 The dead Christ in the Lap of the Virgin Le Christ mort sur les genoux de la Vierge

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



Christus und die Jünger von Emmaus Christand the Disciples of Emaus Um 1635–1638 Le Christ et les disciples d'Emaŭs

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



New York, W. A. Clark St. Magdalen repentant

Die büssende Magdalena Um 1635–1638 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,73, B. 1,15 Ste-Madeleine repentante

Nach einer Aufnahme von J. Löwy, Wien



\*Sanssouci bei Potsdam, Bildergalerie Auf Leinwand, H. 2,10, B. 2,82 Die büssende Magdalena St. Magdalen repentant Um 1635–1638 Ste-Madeleine repentante

Nach einer Aufnahme von Ernst Eichgrün, Potsdam



\*Sanssouci bel Potsdam, Bildergalerle Auf Holz, H. 0,79, B. 0,56
Orpheus abducting Eurydice Um 1635 Orphée et Eurydice sortant des enfers
Nach einer Aufnahme von Ernst Eichgrün, Potsdam



Paris, Charles de Beistegni The Death of Dido

Der Tod der Dido Um 1635-1638 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,825, B. 1,15 La mort de Didon

Mit Genehmigung von Charles Sedelmeyer, Paris



\* Paris, Louvre

Auf Holz, H. 1,13, B. 0,82

Helene Fourment mit ihren Kindern Um 1635-1638 Helena Fourment and her Children Hélène Fourment et deux de ses enfants

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Landschaft bei Sonnenuntergang Um 1635-1638

Un paysage au coucher du soleil

A Landscape: Sunset



Wien, Fürstl. Liechtensteinsche Galerie

A Landscape

Landschaft Um 1635—1638 Auf Holz, H. 0,76, B. 1,06

Paysage

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



London, Lord Northbrook

Auf Holz, H. 0,495, B. 0,547

Landschaft mit Fuhrwerk Landscape with a Carriage Um 1636 Paysage avec un char

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



<sup>2</sup> Köln, Peterskirche The Crucifixion of St. Peter

Kreuzigung Petri Um 1635—1640 Auf Leinwand, H. 3,10, B. 1,70 Le crucifiement de St-Pierre

Nach einer Aufnahme von Th. Creifelds, Köln



\* Wien, Hofmuseum

St. Andrew

Der heilige Andreas Um 1635-1638

St-André

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Wien, Hofmuseum An old Priest

Ein alter Levit Um 1635---1640

Auf Holz, H. 0,50, B. 0,57 Un prêtre âgé



London, Nationalgalerie

Auf Holz, Durchmesser 0,635

Apotheose Wilhelms des Schweigers von Oranien Um 1635-1640 The Apotheosis of William the Taciturn L'apothéose de Guillaume le Taciturne

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



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Auf Holz, H. 0,635, B. 0,89 Paysage au clair de la lune

A Landscape by Moonlight

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

A Landscape with a Vehicle sticked fast Landschaft mit steckengebliebenem Fuhrwerk ked fast Um 1635–1640 Un paysag Un paysage avec une charrette embourbée

Auf Leinwand, H. 0,87, B. 1,29

Petersburg, Eremitage





Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Der Schlosspark Um 1635–1640

 $\label{eq:ant_Holz} \operatorname{Aut}_{\mathsf{Holz}}(\operatorname{H}_{\mathsf{O},\mathsf{S2}}(\operatorname{B},\operatorname{O},\!\mathfrak{S}_{\mathsf{P}}))$  Le parc du château de Steen

The Park of the Castle of Steen



Ferdinand von Oesterreich in der Schlacht von Nördlingen Ferdinand of Austria in the Battle of Um 1636 Nordlingen Um 1636

Nach einer Aufnahme von Lacoste y Cia., Madrid



Landschaft mit Schloss Steen Um 1636

Paysage avec le château de Steen

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

A Landscape with the Chateau de Steen

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Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Paysage avec un arc-en-ciel

Auf Holz, H. 0,92, B. 1,22

Landschaft mit einem Regenbogen Um 1636

A Landscape with a Rain-bow

<sup>s</sup> München, Alte Pinakothek





Die Hochzeit des Peleus und der Thetis Um 1636

Les noces de Pélée et de Thétis

The Wedding-feast of Peleus and Thetis

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Der Raub der Proserpina 1636–1637

> Aut Leinwand, H. 1,80, B. 2,70 Le rapt de Proserpine

Madrid, Prado-Museum The Rape of Proscrpina





\* Madrid, Prado-Museum Auf Leinwand, H. 1,79, B. 0,66 Archimedes Um 1636—1637

Nach einer Aufnahme von Lacoste y Cia., Madrid



Madrid, Prado-Museum Auf Leinwand, H. 1,80, B. 0,69 Mercury Merkur Mercure Um 1636-1637 Nach einer Aufnahme von Lacoste y Cia., Madrid

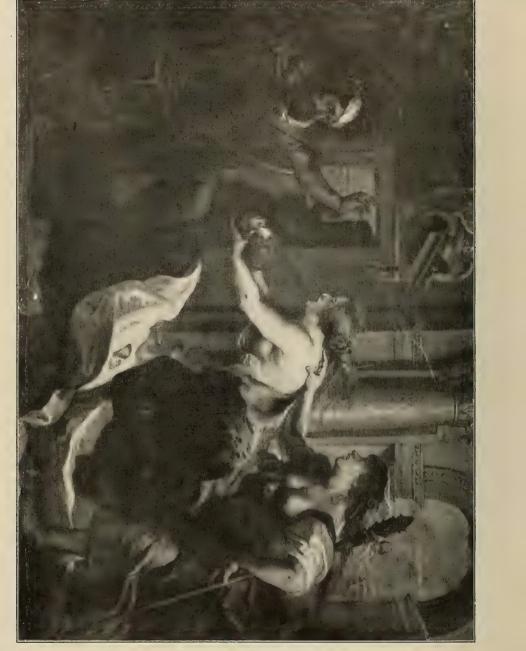
Nach einer Aufnahme von Lacoste y Cia., Madrid

Das Mahl des Tereus Um 1636–1637

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,95, B. 2,67

Le banquet de Térée

Madrid, Prado-Museum The Banquet of Tereus





\*Madrid Prado-Museum Auf Leinwand, H. 1,81, B. 0,87 Der Raub des Ganymed Um 1636---1637 The Rape of L'enlèvement de Ganymede Ganymède



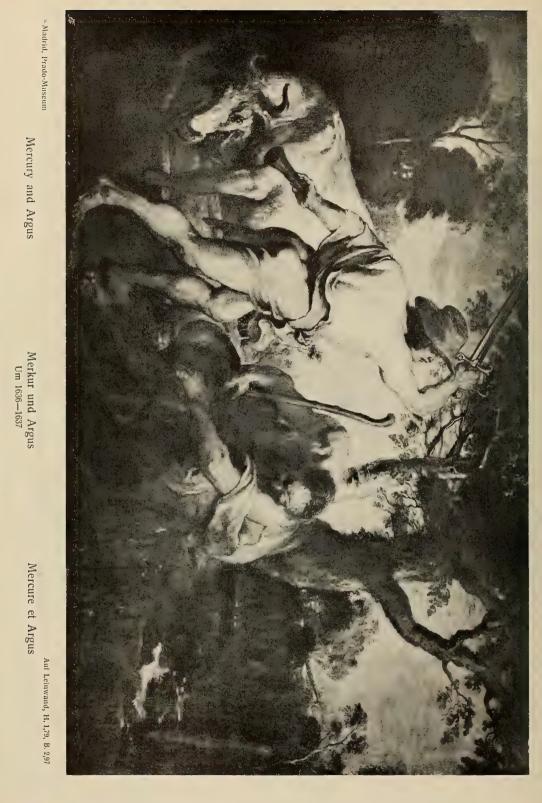
# Madrid, Prado-Museum

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,79, B. 0,95

Fortuna The Fortune Um 1636-1637

—1637 La Fortune

Nach Aufnahmen von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



\* Madrid, Prado-Museum

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,67, B. 0,95

Flora Um 1636—1637

Nach einer Aufnahme von Lacoste y Cia., Madrid

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\*Madrid, Prado-Museum Auf Leinwand, H. 1,86, B. 0,87 Saturn verschlingt eines seiner Kinder 1636—1637 Saturn devouring one of Saturne dévorant un his Children de ses enfants

'Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

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Früher Madrid, Herzog von Ossuña

Perseus und Andromeda Perseus and Andromeda Um 1636–1637 Persée et Andromède

Nach einer Aufnahme von Lacoste y Cia., Madrid



Nach einer Aufnahme von Lacoste y Cia, Madrid

Die Milchstrasse Um 1636-1637

La voie lactée

The Milky-way

\* Madrid, Prado-Museum



Nach einer Aufnahme von Lacoste y Cia., Madrid

Orpheus und Eurydice Um 1636–1637

Orphée et Eurydice

Orpheus and Eurydice





\* Köln, Städtisches Waffraf-Richartz-Museum The Holy Family

Heilige Familie Um 1636—1638 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,18, B. 0,98 La sainte famille

Nach einer Aufnahme von Th. Creifelds, Köln



\* Antwerpen, Jakobskirche

The Madonna with Saints

Die Madonna mit Heiligen Um 1636–1638 Auf Holz, H. 2,11, B. 1,95

La Madone avec des saints



Richmond, Frederick Cook

The Madonna with Saints

Die Madonna mit Heiligen Um 1636–1638

La Madone avec des saints

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



Wien, Fürstl. Liechtensteinsche Galerie

The Assumption of the Virgin

Mariä Himmelfahrt Um 1636–1638 Auf Leinwand, H. 5,04, B. 3,52

L'assomption de la Vierge

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



Der Märtyrertod des heiligen Andreas The Martyrdom of St. Andrew Um 1636-1638 Madrid, Hospital der Flamländer Le martyre de St-André

Auf Leinwand

Nach einer Aufnahme von Lacoste y Cia., Madrid



\*Früher München, Sammlung Schubart The Bath of Diana

Das Bad der Diana Um 1636—1638 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,50, B. 1,18 Le bain de Diane Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

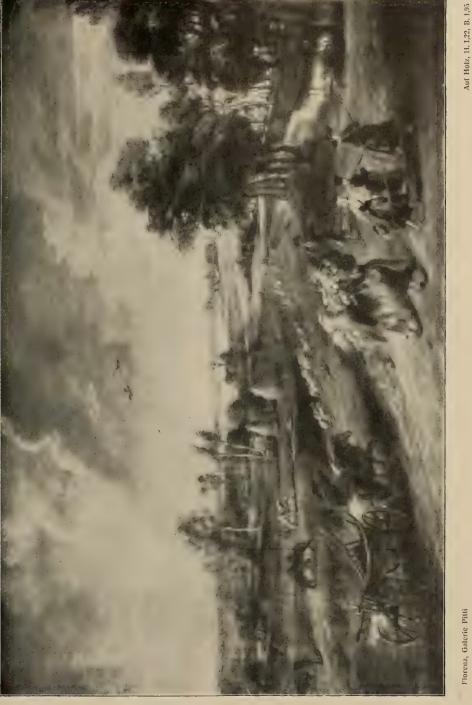
Landschaft mit Kühen Um 1636–1638

> Auf Holz, H. 0,71, B. 1,03 Paysage avec des vaches

A Landscape with Cows L

München, Alte Pinakothek





Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Le retour du travail

Die Rückkehr von der Arbeit Um 1636–1638

The Return from the Labour in the Fields

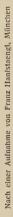
Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clement & Cie., Dornach (Fisass)

Die heilige Familie mit Heiligen Um 1635–1640

Average of the state of the sta

The Holy Family with Saints





Susanne et les vieillards

Susanna im Bade Um 1636—1640

Susanna and the Elders

Auf Holz, H. 0.77, B. 1,10





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Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

The Nymphs of Diana surprised by Satyrs Die Nymphen der Diana von Satyrn überrascht s Um 1636–1640 Les nyr Les nymphes de Diane surprises par des satyres ø

Auf Leinwand, H. 1,28, B. 3,14

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Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cle., Dornach (Elsass)

Diana und Kallisto Um 1636–1640

Diane et Callisto

Diana and Calisto

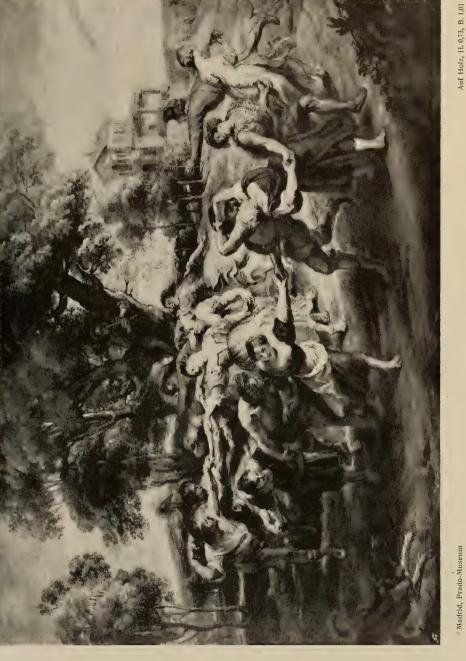
Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Nymphen und Satyrn Um 1636–1640

> Auf Leinwand, H. 1,36, B. 1,65 Nymphes et satyres

Madrid, Prado-Museum Nymphs and Satyrs





Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Der Bauerntanz Um 1636-1640

La danse des paysans

The Dance of Peasants



Nach einer Aufnahme von Fránz Hanfstaengt, München

Die Folgen des Krieges Um 1637–1638



\*Prag, Rudolfinum St. Augustinus

Der heilige Augustin 1637—1639 Auf Leinwand, H. 2,54, B. 1,75 St-Augustin

Nach einer Aufnahme von Carl Bellmann, Prag



Der Märtyrertod des heiligen Thomas The Martyrdom of St. Thomas 1637–1639 Le martyre de St-Thomas

Nach einer Aufnahme von Carl Bellmann, Prag



\*Wien, Hofmuseum Portrait of Rubens

Selbstbildnis Um 1637—1639 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,09, B. 0,83 Portrait de l'artiste

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



\* Petersburg, Eremitage

Bacchus Um 1637—1640 Auf Leinwand, H. 1,91, B. 1,60

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



\* Antwerpen, Museum Triumphal Car

Triumphwagen 1638 Auf Holz, H. 1,03, B. 0,71 Char de triomphe

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



« Berlin, Kgl. Museum

Andromeda Um 1638

Auf Holz, H. 1,89, B. 0,94

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München



\* Madrid, Prado-Museum
Perseus and Andromeda

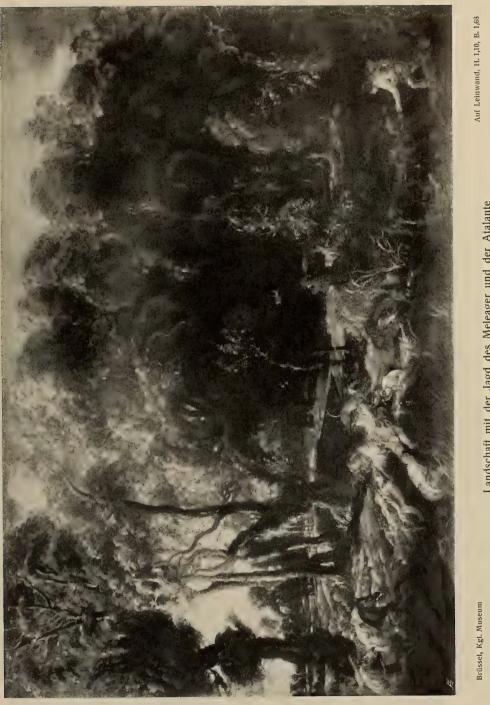
Perseus und Andromeda 1639–1640 Auf Leinwand, H. 2,65, B. 1,60 Persée et Andromède

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Das Paris-Urteil 1638–1639



Paysage avec la chasse de Méléagre et Atalante Landschaft mit der Jagd des Meleager und der Atalante Um 1638—1639 A Landscape with the Chase of Meleager and Atalante



\* Paris, Baron Alphons von Rothschild

Helene Fourment Um 1638-1639 Auf Holz, H. 1,98, B. 1,22



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

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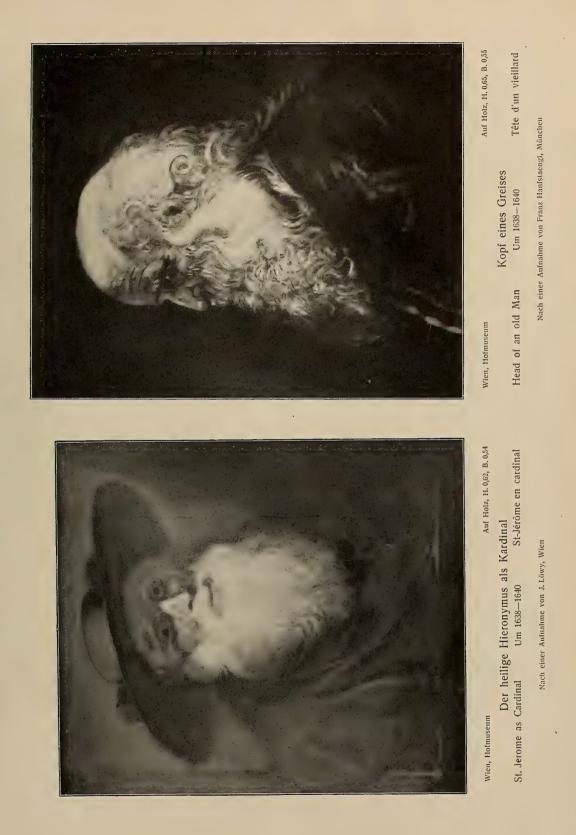


Madrid, Prado-Museum

The three Graces

Die drei Grazien Um 1638-1640 Auf Holz, H. 2,21, B. 1,81 Les trois Grâces

Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)



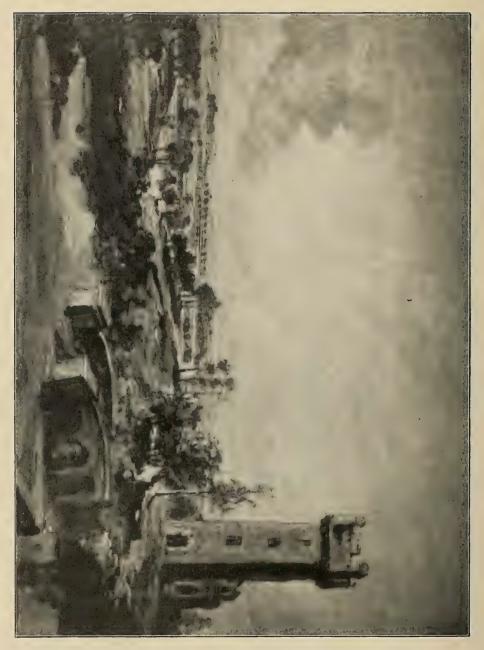
Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanistaengt, München

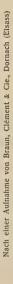
Landschaft mit Turm Um 1638

> Auf Holz, H. 0,23, B. 0,30 Un paysage avec une tour

Berlin, Kgl. Museum

A Landscape with a Tower





Ein Turnier vor den Gräben eines Schlosses A Tournament before the Moats of a Castle Um 1638–1640 Un tournoi près des fosses d'un château

Auf Holz, H. 0,73, B. 1,08

\* Paris, Louvre



Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

Un paysage avec Philémon et Baucis

Auf Holz, H. 1,47, B. 2,09

A Landscape with Philemon and Baucis Um 1638–1640

\* Wien, Hofmuseum





Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

Landschaft Um 1638—1640

Paysage

A Landscape

Paris, Louvre

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Die Grablegung Christi 1639–1640

> Auf Holz, H. 0,485, B. 0,64 La mise au tombeau

Tournai, Georges Crombez

The Entombment





\*Berlin, Kgl. Museum St. Cecilia

Die heilige Cäcilie Um 1639–1640 Auf Holz, H. 1,77, B. 1,39 Ste-Cécile

Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München

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## ANHANG

## SCHÜLERARBEITEN UND UNECHTE BILDER

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\* Turin, Pinakothek Die Auferweckung des Lazarus The Resurrection of Lazarus La résurrection de Lazare

Nach einer Aufnahme von Fratelli Alinari, Florenz

Nach einer Aufnahme von D. Anderson, Rom

Venus und Adonis

Auf Hoiz, H. 0,69, B. 0,98 Vénus et Adonis

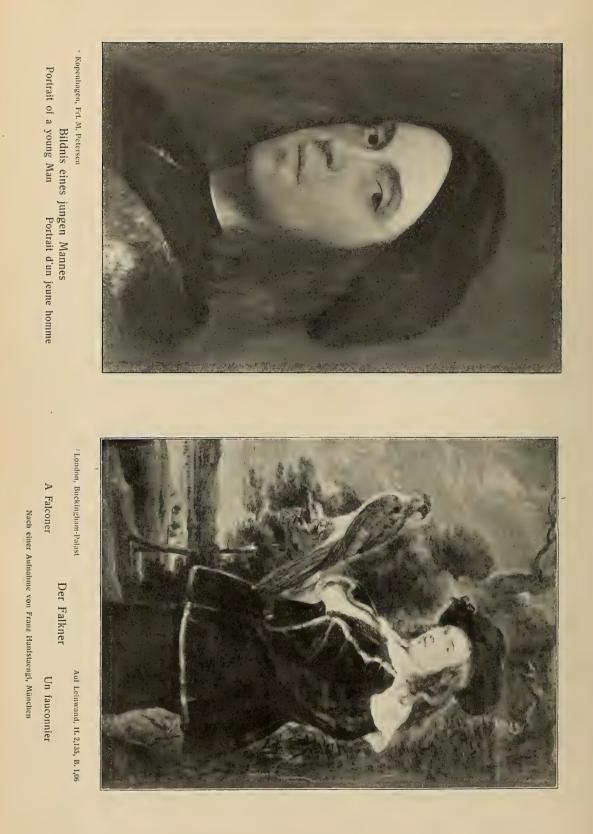




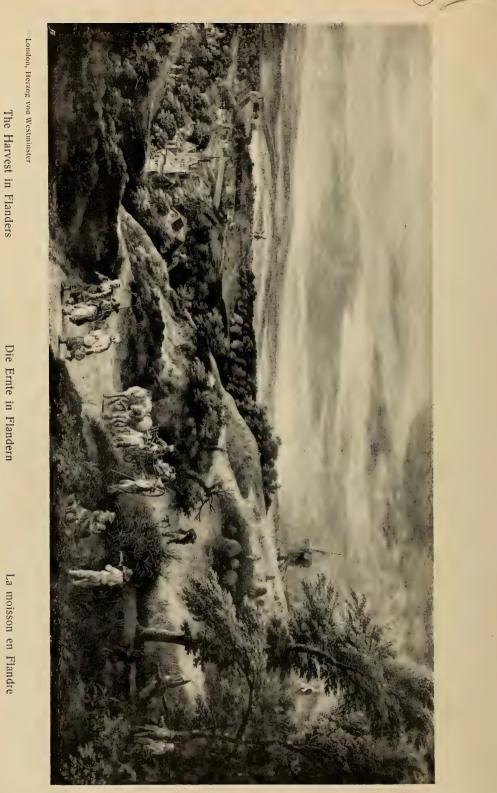
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Nach einer Aufnahme von Franz Hanfstaengl, München







Nach einer Aufnahme von Braun, Clément & Cie., Dornach (Elsass)

La moisson en Flandre

